The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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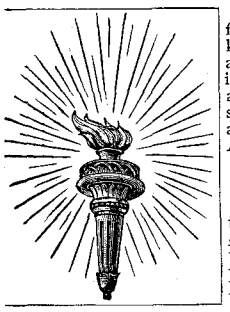

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S RETURN AND THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

THE German-American papers accord as hearty a reception to Admiral Dewey as those printed in English, but their admiration is for the man rather than the deed which brought him into prominence. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York (Sunday edition) says:

"The man's countrymen, always prone to exaggerate, have received him as they received no one before. But what one hears and sees of his character supplements and corrects the sketch the newspapers have furnished of his character in a most pleasing manner. What he has done and said since his arrival shows that he himself knows the exact value of his deeds, that he is astonished at the reception given him, and does not wish to be made too much of. This modesty reveals true greatness, and must win the hearts of all. The hour when he lands at his quiet Vermont home will seem more happy to this man of duty than the glare of the New York festivities."

The *Staats-Zeitung* hopes the New Yorkers did not fleece the strangers who visited the city beyond all endurance. "Our country cousins," says the paper, "have a way of revenging themselves at the ballot-box." The Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, and indeed all the German-American papers, fancy they know of greater men than Dewey in American history. "The exaggeration of the last days was such that actually some contemporaries printed in English did not like it," says the paper. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"The celebrations receive a curious light from the fact that the very first people who received the returning admiral are of such very different make. If a Croker had any say in the matter, a Dewey would have had no command. An influential politician would take his place, and the American navy would be no better than the Spanish. This lesson should be learned. The honest administration which prevails in the navy must be introduced in other departments. If the American people celebrate Dewey's return in this spirit, the advantage will be theirs. If we honor again a returning hero, it is to be hoped that he will be received by better men."

The same paper thinks much of New York's enthusiasm was "business enterprise." The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says:

"Dewey's modesty is, no doubt, partly due to the fact that he judges his exploit from the standpoint of an expert. No one knows better than he that the antiquated Spanish ships which he destroyed in the bay of Manila were altogether unable to oppose his modern vessels to an appreciable extent. The entrance into the bay, indeed, was not without danger, but the Filipinos were then our allies, and from them he learned what mines and batteries were dangerous, and so he could avoid them. Dewey is an able, brave officer, and withal a man possessed of ordinary common sense. Should a more difficult task be demanded of him, he would no doubt succeed, but he evidently does not like being placed in the same category with men like Nelson until he has done a deed worthy of a Nelson."

Even the Socialist papers, like the New York *Volks-Zeitung*, admit that Dewey is a man worthy of respect. But they protest against the "cult of heroes" in this case because the rebellion in Cuba was begun with American money in the interest of American capitalists, because tyranny, not freedom, follows in the footsteps of the American wherever he goes. "We acknowledge the justice of one war only, a war for absolute freedom, a war of conquest cloaked in national 'patriotism,' and serving only the meanest capitalist interests does not deserve our support," says the *Volks-Zeitung*. The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung*, Newark, thinks it would be well if the Americans had as much tact as Major-General Hutton, of the Canadian militia, who refused to let his Highlanders participate in a celebration "of what he rightly considers a glorification of the victory over a power which is diplomatically on good terms with Great Britain." The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says:

"*The Leader* says: 'Why is Dewey received in such grand style? Simply because he won a decisive victory for the United States—a victory which ended Spain's rule in the Orient and elevated the United States to the rank of a world power. . . . As commander of the American fleet he opened the policy of expansion.' There you are! . . . Dewey is fêted because he inaugurated the policy of expansion, *i.e.*, imperialistic thieving. Not as champion of liberty, but as successful mercenary of bandittism is he received with all this row in the 'imperialist' metropolis. By the way, *The Leader* says 'our Government was *asked* to solve these new questions.' Who asked? Perhaps the word of Creation? The world in general would like to know."

A feature of the New York celebrations most pleasing to the German-American editor was the reception accorded to Schley, whom they consider the real victor of Santiago. Sampson, who, they assert, neither discovered the Spanish fleet's retreat nor destroyed it, and whose rank they think to be due to political intrigue, is not popular among the German-Americans. Moreover, they are inclined to regard Schley's treatment by the Administration as a slight to themselves, and an attempt to glorify a man of English descent at the cost of a more meritorious German-American. The New York *Morgen Journal*, the German edition of *The Journal*, and which has an influence similar to that of the English edition, says:

"'The people have spoken. They have seen Schley and Samp-

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son in the same parade, and they have treated the 'pushful one' as coolly as they deified the victor of Santiago. . . . Republican governments may be ungrateful, the sovereign people are not. . . . The people have shown unmistakably and forcibly that, despite all intrigue, despite all machinations of the Administration, not the favorite and sycophant Sampson, but Schley is known to be the hero of Santiago—Schley, the only too modest descendant of a schoolmaster in the Palatinate."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

SOME comment has been aroused by the trip of the President and his Cabinet on what the opposition papers call a "stumping tour" through the Central and Northwestern States. The Democratic press had been commenting with some acerbity on the supposition that the President's train would make frequent stops in Ohio, and that he would deliver a number of speeches to help the Ohio Republican campaign; but the President, either to take the breeze out of his opponents' sails or for some other reason, went through his home State almost in silence, beginning his series of speeches in Illinois. A picturesque feature of the trip was the meeting of President McKinley and Mr. Bryan at the unveiling of a soldiers' monument in Canton, Ill., where Mr. Bryan sat on the platform while the President spoke, after which the two grasped hands warmly, and Mr. Bryan, by invitation, addressed the same audience.

The tenor of the speeches of the President and the members of his Cabinet has been that of rejoicing over present prosperity, and determination, as the President said at Quincy, Ill., "to uphold at any cost the flag and the honor of the nation." At Peoria, Ill., the President said: "I face to-day the defense of the flag. That is what we do wherever and whenever that flag is assailed and with us war always stops when the assailants of our flag face Grant's terms, 'Unconditional surrender.'" Attorney-General Griggs said at Quincy, Ill., in reference to the Philippine problem: "The answer that is to be made to those who ask what we are going to do about it is the plain and simple answer that was given in 1861—'If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.'"

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that the hearty receptions accorded to the President's speeches prove that there is a widespread approbation of his policy. The New York *Times* (Ind.), which has approved the administration hitherto, thinks that "the speech-making is pitched in too high a key," that the exhortation to "stand by the flag" and the feeling that we should "thank God" that the country is "safe" at every railroad station "is not dignified and is not sensible." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) suggests that an appropriate motto for the private car of the Presidential party would be, "We are out for the old flag and a renomination." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), while making no objection to "Presidential stumping," remarks that President McKinley has indulged in it more than any of his predecessors, and fears that it may make the judicious grieve, and perhaps lose him some of their respect. The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Rep.) speaks of it as "the McKinley circus." The Washington *Star* (Ind.) considers such a campaign tour perfectly proper, as the Administration is on trial and should have a chance to speak for itself. The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) says:

"These patriotic speeches have a special significance in connection with the challenge that the Democrats of Ohio, Iowa, and elsewhere have issued. Wherever the followers of the latter have had the courage of their convictions, they have denounced the policy of the Government in the hope that they could thus secure

WELCOME!
"HEAVENS! SEND ME TO WAR AGAIN."
INVITATION TO BANQUET
INVITATION TO DINNER
INVITATION TO RECEPTION
Some Things Are Worse than Battle.
DEWEY (at Battle of Manila)—Oh, this is just lovely.
DEWEY (at New York)—Oh, for one quiet hour in the Battle of Manila.
OH, LEAVE HIM ALONE.
Democratic and Republican Politicians in Chorus: "Cab, sir!" "Cab, sir!" "Cab to t he Capitol" "Cab"
Dewey: "Goodness, what a nuisance these fellows are."

THE ADMIRAL AS VIEWED BY THE CARTOONISTS.

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another lease of power. If they thought that the Administration or the Republican Party would be afraid to accept the challenge, they have only to read the speeches from which we have quoted. The issue is frankly made."

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AT MANILA.

GRAVE and specific charges of corruption are brought against prominent administrative officers in the Philippines by Private Napoleon E. Guyot, of Company G, First Colorado volunteer infantry, who was detailed at Manila for special duty in the office of the auditor of public accounts, and who has recently returned home after a two-months' illness there. The Springfield *Republican* publishes Mr. Guyot's charges, together with similar charges made by Rev. Peter MacQueen, who has just returned from the Philippines. *The Republican* is vigorously anti-expansionist, but it disclaims any partizan motive in publishing these charges. It says:

"It is with no desire to embarrass the Government that the statements of these men are printed. If men apparently responsible and sincere should come along with like charges against the integrity of the federal official service in New York or Boston or Havana, it would be a public duty to place them before the people and call the attention of the Government to them. Manila is now governed by the United States, and when charges are made against the integrity of the administrative service there the duty of publicity is no less than it would be in other cases nearer home. Inasmuch as no experiment in governing distant dependencies can possibly succeed without the most spotless purity of service by American officials, it is evident that if corruption exists at Manila under American rule, the sooner it is stamped out the better."

Before making public Mr. Guyot's charges, *The Republican* made some investigations as to his reputation for veracity in Pueblo, Colo., his home town, with the following result:

"Mr. Guyot's reputation for veracity is testified to by James W. Coulter, judge of Pueblo county; by Miles G. Saunders, district attorney, also of Pueblo, and by others. Mr. Guyot's charges have been prepared for publication by Henry O. Morris, of Pueblo, whose character for honor and truthfulness is sustained by Messrs. Coulter and Saunders, and also by Pueblo business men."

Mr. Morris's written account of Mr. Guyot's charges proceeds as follows:

"For some reason unknown to Mr. Guyot, Major Kilbourne was succeeded as auditor of public accounts [in Manila] by Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Potter, chief engineer officer of the Eighth Army Corps. The change occurred about November 5, 1898. This man Potter, Mr. Guyot says, is thoroughly dishonest and incompetent, and during the months of October, November, and December, 1898, while Mr. Guyot was connected with the office, its affairs were conducted in a manner well calculated to improve the financial condition of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter.

"But it is in the department of Lieut. David L. Brainard, chief commissary, and Lieut.-Col. James W. Pope, chief quartermaster, that the greatest frauds were manipulated, while Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Potter must have had a complete understanding with his colleagues in crime, else he would never have passed the fraudulent bills, now approved by him and on file in Washington. Mr. Guyot relates that while in the office he repeatedly called the attention of Potter to the most glaring discrepancies in the accounts, but on being 'called down' by Potter he desisted. Such a mass of falsification, duplicating of names on pay-rolls, overcharges for merchandise, etc., Mr. Guyot says he never before saw or dreamed of in all of his experience.

"It is the English mercantile firms that profit most by American occupation of the Philippines. The great English firm of Warner Barnes & Company seems to be the favorite of General Otis and Colonels Brainard and Pope. The commissary supplies purchased in Manila are paid for at rates of from 100 to 200 per cent. above the regular Manila prices. Mr. Guyot says that he recorded one bill for fancy groceries, and on checking it, with the prices of the same articles in any store in Manila, figured out a net steal of $5,000. Quantities of high-class wines, groceries, and other articles were bought for the Spanish hospitals. Whether the sick and wounded Spanish prisoners ever received these Mr. Guyot is unable to say, but certainly such things were scarce in American hospitals.

"Hundreds of tons of fresh beef lying in the refrigerators of ships in the bay, ostensibly the property of the United States, would be transferred by condemnation, or other methods, to the ownership of Warner Barnes & Company, to be repurchased in a day or two at an advanced price, and all this without the beef ever leaving the refrigerator ships. Flour was purchased at such a frightful price that Mr. Guyot called the attention of his chief to it, and the bills now on file, unless tampered with, show the extortion. Four ounces per day were taken from each soldier's ration of fresh beef, and inferior rice substituted. A big profit for somebody was made by selling the beef to foreign firms, and paying double price for the rice. The men grew to despise the rice, but their protests were not strong enough to interfere with 'business.'

"Warner Barnes & Company had the contract to keep the Government supplied with cascoes for a term of months. The cascoes are native boats about seventy feet long, and are used in taking goods from vessels to shore and *vice versa*. They are worked mostly by hand power, but sometimes they are towed. This same firm furnished crews, and, by presenting 'fake' bills, 'worked' the Government out of thousands of dollars. One day a rudder on a cascoe was broken by the men working under contract with Warner Barnes & Company. This firm sent in a bill for $50, three times the value of the rudder, hitched to a bill of $650 for the time the cascoe lay idle. This bill was allowed by the office of the United States auditor of public accounts. The English firm, in fairness, should have paid the Government a penalty for not furnishing an extra cascoe. Mr. Guyot protested against this payment, but was snubbed for his pains.

"One of the biggest steals perpetrated was committed shortly after August 12, 1898, when the siege was raised. A cargo of opium came into the harbor, and the difference between the revenue paid to the Government and what should have been paid made a fortune for a few men in the custom-house. One understrapper who did not get a fair 'divvy' gave this steal away. One official was removed and Lieut.-Col. George H. Colton took his place, while the steal was hushed up by order of General Otis. If the Government wishes to unearth this matter, it can easily be done, notwithstanding the lapse of a year.

"Among the merchants the general understanding is that the revenue office under American rule is a greater den of thieves than under Spanish authority. As one merchant naïvely puts it, 'When the Spanish were here we only had to "fix" one official, now we have to go down the line from collector to office boy.'

"The archbishop of Manila came out the loser to the extent of several thousand sacks of rice, which 'got lost' between the church, where it was stored in old Manila, and where it was sold by the United States authorities. In this case the officers were generous, giving the archbishop about one half of his dues.

"Ostensibly thirty cents a day per man is paid to each sick soldier; at least that is what is charged up against the people of the United States. But as a matter of fact, not a penny or its equivalent ever reaches the poor devils in the hospitals. Mr. Guyot was sick in the hospital for nearly two months, and discloses that had it not been for the fact that two of his old smelter friends, named Ropp and Englehardt, sent a box of canned food to him, he would have starved. The hospital at Malate, under the control of Captain Keifer, is considered the worst in the lot. Every one there steals, from the captain down. The captain sells the luxuries furnished by the Government, and gives the sick and wounded soldiers hard tack and canned beef. The principal hospital, the 'First reserve,' is not so bad, but a fortune is being made there out of the extra 30 cents per day for each sick man.

"The regular price paid for the use of caraboas, or buffalo teams, is $1.75 a day. Colonel Pope pays Warner Barnes & Company $8 a day for every caraboa furnished by this firm on government work. A contract made with a man named Dr. M. Carmen to furnish water buffalo teams covered an immense field. It provided for the payment to Carmen of $4 a day for buffalo teams, and for 80 cents a day for each Filipino or Chinese laborer furnished by Carmen. Under this contract, which paid double price in each case, Carmen must have made a fine profit, as hundreds

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of teams and thousands of coolies have been employed for months."

Rev. Peter MacQueen, pastor of the Day Street Congregational Church of West Somerville, Mass., who was chaplain of a regiment in the Philippines and who has recently returned, has given out a statement which seems to corroborate Mr. Guyot's charges. "The two views supplement each other," says *The Republican*, "in a curious, even a remarkable, manner. One speaks from inside knowledge, and the other from outside. Each of these witnesses has come forward independently of the other, and at about the same time." Mr. MacQueen says in part:

"The custom-house (at Manila) is a seething abomination and a scum. I always lost everything I had coming through it. Other men paid and got through. It is run by military incompetents. One chief ran it a few months, and then tried to start a bank. People say they are not honest. I know they are not polite. Military men and civilians said to me, 'You dare not tell what you know when you get home.'

"There are Americans going into Manila who do not represent even the average class of American citizens. Take some of the civilians. There is a Mr. Brown, whose name is Baranski, and a Mr. Carmen associated together in the American commercial company. I have it on the authority of Mr. Kaelin and Timothy W. Coakley of the Philippines-American Company that Carmen and Brown sell tomatoes for $7.50 per case, whereas the duty on tomatoes is $8 per case. Mr. Kaelin showed me some correspondence of the War Department in relation to the selling of provisions by the Commissary Department to civilians. One can see, of course, that this would ruin the grocery and provision trade among the civilian population of Manila; but that it is done very widely there is no manner of doubt.

"It is said that Mr. Carmen came to Manila six months ago a penniless man, and that to-day he has a monopoly of the Nipa Thatch and the cascoes for transportation of the Pasig River. Mr. Brown is often seen with American officers, when these officers are intoxicated, taking them to their homes. I have watched him thus again and again; in other words, evidently influencing them in his interest. It is said that Mr. Brown has gone so far as to bribe those in charge of the United States tugs, which tow the cascoes of provisions from the transports to the wharves, and are not examined by the custom-house officials. It is said that some of these tugs tow into the side of the walled city cascoes from merchant ships, discharge their cargo, and never pay customs. Mr. Brown is connected with the saloon business, and that is the business which flourishes best in Manila. Everybody tries to get a saloon; General Otis will not give a license to an ex-soldier. This is good as far as it goes, but it goes such a short way that it only irritates the ex-soldiers. . . . . .

"I think the impression was growing among the Spaniards and Filipinos, as well as our own people in Manila, when I left, that some of the American civilians and soldiers could give the Spaniards cards and spades and beat them at the game of theft.

"There is no use in any American citizen trying to get into Luzon just now to start a business, because, if he takes in his merchandise honestly through the custom-house, it would be impossible for him to make a living. These things are not pleasant to say, but when your own countrymen all through the city laugh and sneer at such things, there must be some truth in them."

The New York *Tribune* published not long ago a letter bearing on the same subject from a naval officer whom *The Tribune* described as "one of the most intelligent and well-known naval officers of high rank now on the Asiatic station." This officer said that any one in the government employ who can give or procure for a steamer clearance papers to a closed port "can have any amount of money he chooses to ask"; for with such papers the steamer will simply be warned away from the port by our steamers, without them it would be confiscated or sunk. "For this reason," says the officer, "clearances are exceedingly valuable. The temptations are, therefore, notorious. The Spaniards kept very few ports open, and trade with others represented personal emoluments. It was not a question merely of revenue to the state. Men are mortal, even if they are not Spaniards or 'friendly natives,' and unless the matter is handled quickly and sternly and an accounting called for, there will be an administration installed out here which in spots—and large spots—will be as scandalous as anything ever known to Spain. There are already ominous whispers of financial irregularities, but the censor system is all-pervading. Washington should act promptly to prevent demoralization later."

The Boston *Herald*, after noticing some of the evidences of political corruption displayed in this country, says:

"It was natural, with these tendencies existing, that the opportunities afforded at Manila should not be neglected. Here are war operations several thousand miles from home, and with a helpless people to a great extent for the victims of fraud. . . . These charges are so extreme as to seem on their face incredible. Yet they are made by a man who had the best opportunities of knowing with regard to them, who had sustained previously to his enlistment an excellent character, and who is vouched for by the best citizens of his vicinage. . . . If a tithe of what is stated above is true, there is gross incompetency, in which rascality runs riot, and the appeal made to the Government by the army officer quoted can not have too early attention."

INSURANCE SURPLUS AND POLICY-HOLDERS.

THE unanimous decision of the New York State court of appeals against Mr. Emil Greeff—whose suit against the Equitable Life Insurance Company was considered in these columns June 3—is of considerable interest to the large number of people holding endowment life-insurance policies. Unless further developments occur, the companies and not the policy-holders will continue to control the surpluses. According to this decision, the policy-holder is entitled to a share of the surplus, but only such a share as the directors may decide. The decision says:

"We think the principle which controls the disposition of surplus earnings of a stock corporation is applicable here. In these cases it has often been held that until dividends have been declared a stockholder had no right of action at law to recover any part of the fund applicable for that purpose. In a sense, all the funds in the possession of a mutual insurance company, over and above its immediate and present liabilities, may be regarded as surplus; yet it is not for that reason understood as belonging to or to be immediately distributed among the policy-holders, either by them or by the company. The word surplus, like the word liabilities, has a special meaning, which has arisen in this branch of the insurance business. Such surplus could be held by them not only for the protection of their policy-holders, but as an inducement to the public to insure. In the absence of fraud all the acts of the officers are conclusive."

To which the New York *Sun* makes this rejoinder:

"Without disrepect to the decision of the court of appeals or suggesting in any way that it is not good law, it may be questioned whether its analogy of a stockholder in a corporation to a policy-holder in a mutual insurance organization is a just one. The stockholder can sell his shares, receiving therefor a sum which represents a pro rata interest in the undivided and well-known profits of the concern. This is shown in the high market quotations of the stocks of many companies which have never made any distribution of profits whatever. The holder of an insurance policy has no such recourse."

The New York *Evening Post* considers the decision in harmony with the principles of justice:

"The unanimous decision of the court of appeals 'in favor of the Equitable,' as some of the papers state it, is, in reality, in favor of all the assured but Greeff. The decision is not only in conformity to explicit law—it is in harmony with the principles of justice. That permanence which is of prime importance in a corporation, issuing contracts that may run for a generation, would be impossible if Greeff's contention were sustained. If a life-insurance company were to distribute all its surplus, it would become insolvent in the first panic that caused shrinkage in the market value of assets. The policy-holders of the Equitable, and all other companies, who clearly comprehend the character of their contracts, will be gratified with this decision."

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THE ANGLO-VENEZUELAN AWARD.

ENGLAND'S victory over Venezuela—for as such the award is generally construed—finds the American press in a mood considerably different from the one exhibited in the closing days of 1895 and the early part of 1896. Where the editorial columns were then filled with extended discussions of the rival claims of England and Venezuela, generally reaching the conclusion that Venezuela's claim was just, we now find the whole matter dismissed with a few paragraphs. The opinion which finds widest expression does not concern itself with the justice of the award at all, but avers that the main feature of the case is the triumph for arbitration. The fact that of the 60,000 square miles claimed by Venezuela she gets only 100, and part of that marsh land, fails to arouse any of the indignation displayed three and a half years ago.

The Washington *Star* thinks that even Venezuela has some reason to congratulate herself, because the boundary has now been fixed permanently, and there is no danger of further British encroachment. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that the spectacle of England arbitrating under our compulsion is a salutary lesson for Europe. In the twenty years since we first asked England to arbitrate this boundary, says *The Press*, "European powers have acquired over 9,000,000 square miles by conquest; but in all this long course of red-handed acquisition, not a square mile has been seized in North or South America, simply and solely because over them was cast the shadow of the United States. But for this, other American countries would have shared the fate of Venezuela, unable to secure arbitration as to its full claims until the United States spoke." The Boston *Transcript* hopes that this example of arbitration will not be lost upon the diplomats who are handling the complications which have arisen in Alaska and South Africa. "While matters in the latter part of the world have gone so far," says *The Transcript*, "that the prospect of arbitration is hopeless, the Alaskan boundary question remains to be settled, and the example of the successful Venezuelan arbitration ought to open the way plainly for England and the United States to follow." It is not only a triumph for arbitration, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, but also for the Monroe doctrine, for "the most powerful nation of the Old World, in accepting the advice of the United States to submit the question to a disinterested tribunal, recognized a quasi-guardianship on the part of the United States over the rest of the countries of this continent." The New York *Evening Post* regards the award of most of the gold country to Great Britain as desirable in the interest of civilization. *The Evening Post* continues:

"Those gold-mines, according to all accounts, can be worked at a profit only under a stable government. Not only must the government of the region where they are situated be that of a civilized and enlightened country, but the approaches to it must be under like control. At the time when the United States was in a spasm over this question, and when these gold-mines were figuring in the press as the prize for which Great Britain was chiefly contending, letters came from American miners there, saying that their interests and those of all the gold-producers depended on the continuation and confirmation of British control; that if the region were turned over to Venezuela, their property would be exposed to depredation, spoliation, and confiscation, and that they might as well abandon the country at once. Considerations of this sort had very little weight in the scale when we were deciding the boundary question for all the parties concerned, but we have Judge Brewer's word for it (if the interview is correct), that 'the present insurrection in Venezuela and the consequent feeling of instability weighed to a certain extent in the balance.' We should hope so."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* takes a similar view, saying that "British possession is better than Venezuelan possession for soil or men. . . . Frequent revolutions attest the instability and wellnigh the barbarism of Venezuelan institutions and make any people there, decreed to be under British control, proper subjects for the congratulation of mankind."

The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following summary and explanation of the award:

"The decision of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission makes little change of frontiers, confirming for the most part the line between British Guiana and Venezuela shown in maps for fifty years past. Approximately the line sketched by Schomburgk in 1844 is recognized, thus leaving the British and the Venezuelans virtually undisturbed in their respective settlements. Venezuela claimed all territory east of the river Orinoco, up to the river Essequibo, or some 60,000 square miles of the territory included in British Guiana as chartered by Schomburgk. The arbitrators do not award her this, but give her about one fourth of the coast-line claimed by her, and in the interior about 100 square miles south of the river Cuyuni. The British claimed the whole coast-line between the Essequibo and the Orinoco rivers, as far as Point Barima. Under the award they lose, as already stated, about one fourth of the coast. The dividing line leaves the coast at Point Playa, on the Waini River, some miles east of Point Barima. Thence it extends to the Amakuru River and Imataka Mountains, following the natural boundaries chosen by Schomburgk, to the Acarabisi and Cuyuni rivers. The country watered by the Cuyuni has been the principal bone of contention, since gold is abundantly distributed in that region. Here the arbitrators have to some extent effected a compromise, giving to Venezuela a narrow strip of territory south of the river, whereas the British contention would have least confined her to the north bank. The British get the Schomburgk line along the north bank of the Cuyuni as far as its confluence with the river Vanamu. Here the boundary is made to cross to the south side of the Cuyuni to Mount Roraima, while the Schomburgk line continued along the north bank of the Cuyuni to Mount Roraima. All the rest of the boundary of British Guiana, on the western and southern sides, is left by the arbitrators as Schomburgk marked it. As respects the gold-mines, their possession is not materially affected. Venezuela retains the numerous gold-fields she has been working for years past, and the British retain theirs."

REAR-ADMIRAL H. L. HOWISON,
Retired October 10.

CAPT. A. H. McCORMICK,
Promoted to Rear-Admiral.

REAR-ADMIRALS IN TRANSITION.

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THE GERMANS AND THE AMERICANS.

PROF. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, who came from Germany a few years ago to become a member of the faculty of Harvard University, thinks that a deplorable state of misunderstanding exists between two of the best peoples on earth—the Germans and the Americans—and that it might all be removed if we could be brought to know each other better. The existing state of mind in the two lands, he tells us (in *The Atlantic Monthly*), is dangerous to the world's peace, for in international, like personal, relations the object of a quarrel is insignificant and the mental attitude everything. "If Americans and Germans like each other," he says, "the whole of China will be too small to cause a conflict; but if there is antipathy between them, the tiniest rock in the ocean may suffice to bring on a war which shall set the globe ablaze." Germany and the United States are coming into the same paths in learning, art, commerce, and world-politics, and the importance of mutual good-feeling in their rivalry is becoming more apparent every year. What is the cause of the present mutual dislike? Professor Münsterberg says:

"They do not like each other because they do not regard each other as gentlemen: the American thinks the German servile and reactionary, narrow-minded, and narrow-hearted; the German thinks the American greedy and vulgar, brutal and corrupt. As long as the people feel like that, all the diplomacy of the two governments can merely apply plasters to the wounds, but can never thoroughly heal them. Only one course is open for an organic improvement: the two nations must learn to understand each other and to feel the inner accord of their real natures, or at least to overcome hostile prejudices."

Professor Münsterberg then gives us a picture of the "Dutchman"—according to the American idea—as follows:

"The habits of this Prussian sauerkraut eater are well known. He goes shabbily dressed, never takes a bath, drinks beer at his breakfast, plays skat, smokes a long pipe, wears spectacles, reads books from dirty loan libraries, is rude to the lower classes and slavishly servile to the higher, is innocent of the slightest attempt at good form in society; considering it as his object in life to obey the policeman, to fill blanks with bureaucratic red tape, and to get a title in front of his name. Most of this genus fill their time with training parade step in the barrack courts; the others either make bad lyrical poems, or live immoral lives, or sit in prison on account of daring to say a free word in politics. But their chief characteristic comes out in their relations to women and to the government. With calculating cruelty, they force women to remain uneducated and without rights; in marriage they treat them like silly playthings or servant-girls; a woman with intellectual or esthetic interests is, like everything which suggests progress, a horor to their minds. And lastly, their government: it is hard to understand why, but it is a fact that they insist on living without any constitution, under an absolute autocrat, and it is their chief pride that their monarch is an irresponsible busybody, whose chief aim is to bother his patient subjects."

The German idea of the Yankee is not more flattering:

"In the German language the adjective 'American' is usually connected with but three things. The Germans speak of American stoves, and mean a kind of stove which I have never seen in this country; they speak of American duels, and mean an absurd sort of duel which was certainly never fought on this continent; and finally, they speak of American humbug, and mean by it that kind of humbug which flourishes in Berlin just as in Chicago. But the American man is of course very well known. He is a haggard creature, with vulgar tastes and brutal manners, who drinks whisky and chews tobacco, spits, fights, puts his feet on the table, and habitually rushes along in wild haste, absorbed by a greedy desire for the dollars of his neighbors. He does not care for education or art, for the public welfare or for justice, except so far as they mean money to him. Corrupt from top to toe, he buys legislation and courts and government; and when he wants fun, he lynches innocent negroes on Madison Square in New York, or in the Boston Public Garden. He has his family home usually in a sky-scraper of twenty-four stories; his business is founded on misleading advertisements; his newspapers are filled with accounts of murders, and his churches swarm with hypocrites."

As a result of these ridiculous conceptions,

"when an English cable agency sends news to Germany that the Americans have fallen upon the poor Cubans to fill the pockets of Senators, and are killing in the Philippines mostly women and children, and sends news to America that the Germans slyly interfere with the navy in Manila, or sell arms to the Filipinos, or stir up the Samoans, is it surprising that the worst finds the readiest belief, and that public opinion in both countries cries, 'How dare they, the rascals!'"

One might at first suppose that the immense amount of modern travel would dissipate these prejudices; but the fact remains that it does not, and Professor Münsterberg, who is a psychologist, explains the failure by the law of the human mind that we usually see whatever we expect to see, so that the American traveler leaves Germany with all the absurd prejudices he carried there. The traveler himself, too, remains unobserved if he is an ordinary American; "but when a puffed-up parvenu from the West comes along, with noisy manners, he is observed, and he alone, tho one among scores, is then 'the American.'" Both parties, in short, mistake the extraordinary for the ordinary, and let the usual go unheeded.

As for the Germans who visit America, the rare tourist sees too little on his flying trip to form any adequate idea of our character, while the German who comes here to live is out of touch with the English-speaking population:

"He feels socially in the background; he is the 'Dutchman,' who, through his bad English, through his habits and manners, through his tastes and pleasures, is different from the majority, and therefore set apart as a citizen of second rank—if not slighted, at least kept in social isolation. On the side of the German, the result of this situation is an entire ignorance of the Anglo-American life: he may go his way here for thirty years without ever breaking bread at the table of any one outside of the German circle; he may even have become rich, and yet he is not quite in the social current."

So, altho New York and Chicago each has more Germans than any German city except Berlin, we do not understand them, and they do not understand us.

What has hurt us most in European eyes is the idea that we are materialistic and commercial, to the exclusion of everything higher and nobler:

"The belief that Americans have no spark of idealism in their souls has done more harm to the relations of continental nations with the United States than any protective tariff or any commercial competition; it has surrounded every act of America with a fringe of selfishness and meanness by which even the most harmless action becomes repugnant to sound feelings, and by which the most guileless man is made a prey to the newspapers of Europe. Granted that an American action can never have idealistic motives, it is not difficult to distort daily occurrences and historical events so that everything appears disgusting to a country which believes itself to have a prior claim upon every sort of idealistic feeling, and this emotion of the crowd then becomes the spring of political reactions. I think this attitude is utterly groundless. More than that, I think the true American is an idealist through and through."

Professor Münsterberg grants that in our domestic politics, when economic and commercial questions are at issue, the American character does not display its ideal side. But in politics in the larger sense, we show our idealism unmistakably:

"Wherever such and similar factors are eliminated, the American in politics proves himself the purest idealist, the best men come to the front, the most sentimental motives dominate, and almost no one dares to damage his cause by appealing to selfish instincts. Recent events have once more proved that beyond question. Whatever the Senators and sugar men may have

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thought about it, the people wanted the Cuban war for sentimental reasons; and if the uninformed continental papers maintain that the desire for war had merely selfish reasons, they falsify history. Is not the whole debate over expansion carried on with highly idealistic arguments on both sides? Did not even the Anglo-American alliance get hold of the nation when the masses found an idealistic halo for it, discovering that those Englishmen whom they wanted to fight two years before were of the same blood and the same traditions as themselves? It is not entirely sentimental to use Washington's Farewell Address to-day as a living argument with which to determine practical questions? Even the most natural selfish and practical instinct can be overcome, with the typical American, by a catchy sentimental argument."

Private life in America, too, reveals the same high quality:

"This high spirit of the individual in politics repeats itself much more plainly in private life, where helpfulness and honesty seem to me the most essential characteristics of the American. Helpfulness shows itself in charity, in hospitality, in projects for education or for public improvements, or in the most trivial services of daily life; while silent confidence in the honesty of one's fellow men controls practical relations here in a way which is not known in cautious Europe, and could not have been developed if that confidence were not justified. Add to it the American's gratefulness and generosity, his humor and his fairness; consider the vividness of his religious emotion, his interest in religious and metaphysical speculation, his eagerness always to realize the best results of science, and the purity of the relations of the sexes; in short, look around everywhere without prejudice, and you can not doubt that behind the terrifying mask of the selfish realist breathes the idealist who is controlled by a belief in ethical values."

Many Americans have "the settled opinion that the Germans, the poor, suffering subjects of Emperor William, have no liberty." As to the truth of this view, Professor Münsterberg remarks:

"Moreover, if I consider the outer forms of life, I do not hesitate to maintain that Germany is even in that respect freer than the United States. The right to insult the President, to cross the railroad tracks where it is dangerous, and to ignore the law if a great trust stands behind one, is not freedom, but lack of social development, the survival of a lower civilization, a pseudo-freedom whose symptoms, fortunately, are disappearing from year to year in this country, also. Freedom is not absence of limitations, not licentiousness; freedom and duty are never in opposition, but demand each other. The social intercourse of the well-mannered is not less free than that of ill-bred men, tho they obey many more rules, and the expression of thought is not less free when we obey the laws of good language; no, it is freer than the expression of those who speak slang. That people is freest whose forms of life secure the fullest possible development of each individual, and only the highest differentiation of social prescriptions can bring such true freedom, not the liberty of the primeval forest. Germans live under more complicated and systematized rules than Americans, and for this very reason they have greater freedom than is possible in the less restrained rush of American life."

The German Emperor is so far from being an autocrat that he has less real power than our own rulers:

"Those, however, who maintain that the Emperor is an autocrat do not understand how closely the German monarchy, not only through the constitutional and parliamentary limitations imposed upon it, but still more in its inner forces, is identical with the national will. I do not care to discuss here whether the Spanish war was necessary, whether the annexation of the Philippines was desirable, or whether Alger was a good Minister; I know only that the German Emperor would not have been able to retain a minister for a year against unanimous public opinion, or to make war and to create colonies when but a short time before the public soul had revolted against the idea of war and aggressive annexation. A President with such vast powers, parties in the grasp of bosses, city administrations under the whip of spoilsmen, the economic world under the tyranny of trusts, and all together under the autocracy of yellow-press editors—no, I love and admire America, but Germany really seems to me freer."

So much for mistaken ideas on both sides of the water. How are they to be remedied? Professor Münsterberg finds that the corrective force is already at work in both nations, in their policies of expansion:

"Germany must become more democratic, and America more aristocratic. It is, to be sure, not democracy after Bebel's prescriptions, nor aristocracy after Astor's ideas, that is required; we need the democracy which makes every man ethically responsible for himself, and the aristocracy which considers the individual as existing, not for himself, but only in his relation to those public institutions in which the duties and ideals of the nation are centralized. Time will bring the change to both countries, and it is interesting to observe the numerous symptoms which indicate that this reciprocal movement toward aristocratic development here, and toward democratic strengthening there, will be brought about in both countries most directly by the same political means, the policy of expansion. The colonial transmarine development of the German empire is taking away that narrowness of its citizens which too much depressed the spirit of individual initiative; it is widening the horizon, and giving to the individual that increased self-respect which is the noblest endowment of democracy, and which will secure the safest basis to the national monarchy. The expansion policy of America, on the other hand, must reinforce the spirit of public responsibility, must give through its international consequences an absolutely new position to the government and to military life and diplomacy, must stimulate new energies in public service, and so create an aristocratic spirit which may in time bring to us a national art and poetry and science and philosophy, and thus weave the golden thread of greatness into a glorious democracy.

"Whether it takes the short cut through expansion or chooses a longer way, in any case time will bring about the change in Germany as well as in America; but those who know both countries can not fail to see how much this movement would be reinforced, and how much energy would be saved in the process, if the two nations were to influence each other more directly and learn from each other more willingly. They feel it, therefore, their profound duty to help remove the foolish, narrow-minded prejudices on both sides of the ocean, and with them the mood that occasions petty quarrels and unnecessary friction."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is not so much the Transvaal as the Transvaalues in which England is interested.—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE Boers made their first mistake by settling territory that the British might want some day.—*The Detroit News.*

So long as the Filipinos do not capture Manila General Otis sees no reason to lose hope.—*The Chicago Record.*

HEREAFTER it is probable that youthful republics will hesitate before encouraging English immigration.—*The Detroit News.*

IF General Otis keeps on making blunders his return home will be hailed with almost as loud acclaim as Dewey's.—*The St. Paul Globe.*

COLONEL BRYAN is willing to admit that if he had been in Dewey's place he could not have done any better.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

A GREAT many persons are claiming the credit of having discovered Dewey, but Montojo is entitled to part of the honor.—*The Chicago Record.*

DON'T buy any canes made from the log of the *Olympia* unless accompanied by Dewey's signature certifying they are genuine.—*The New York World.*

BACON: "I see they say Dewey descended from some of the old English kings." Egbert: "Well, he seems to have worked up again, all right."—*The Yonkers Statesman.*

CHANCE FOR ATKINSON.—The Filipinos are greatly in need of provisions. Edward Atkinson should send over a cargo of his pamphlets telling how to live on 15 cents a week and an oil-stove.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

POLITICAL REPARTEE.—An imperialistic editor in the aristocracy ridden East sneeringly suggests Bryan and Aguinaldo as the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. That's all right, and what's the matter with McKinley and the sultan of Sulu for the opposing team in the race?—*The Wilcox (Nebr.) Herald.*

ADMIRAL SCHLEY in his article in one of the current magazines may be forgiven for telling the story about Gen. Zachary Taylor and the battle of Buena Vista. After hearing what every one else had said or written about the battle the general came to the conclusion that he wasn't there. Schley feels himself to be in something of the same fix.—*Springfield Republican.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IN LITERATURE AND ART.

APPARENTLY a special alcove in the public libraries will soon have to be reserved for books and articles relating to Admiral Dewey. Among the gifts which he received upon his return to America was an enormous volume, under which several

QUADRIGA OF VICTORY ON DEWEY ARCH.

men might well stagger, filled with articles about himself, clipped from the journals; and it is probable that not one tenth of all that has been printed is included in this book.

Besides the special Dewey number of *McClure's* for October and articles in most of the other magazines, a number of volumes upon the admiral have just appeared or are announced for publication shortly. Among the former are Rossiter Johnson's "The Hero of Manila," John Barrett's "Admiral George Dewey," and Frederick Palmer's "George Dewey, Admiral." There is, however, likely to be much embarrassment as to choice of titles. As a writer has recently remarked, the three books just mentioned apparently exhaust the list of possible variations; yet the book-makers still have "Our George," "Cousin George, the Diplomat," and "George, the Terror of the Spaniards."

The following account of "The Dewey Scrap-Book" was given in advance of presentation by Mrs. Frank A. Burrelle, the compiler of the work, in the Florida *Times-Union and Citizen* (September 24):

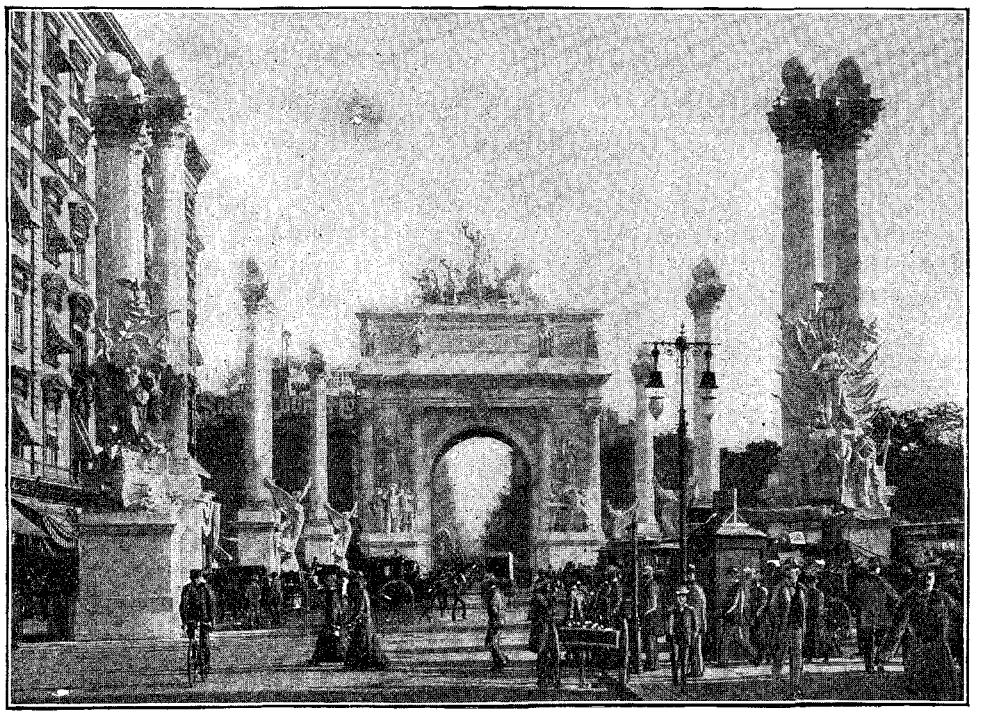
"The finished book, which is now being bound in solid silver ready for the presentation, weighs 150 pounds, contains upward of 10,000 clippings, and has extracts from almost every newspaper in the country.

"Perhaps the most important page contains facsimiles of the famous autograph letters written by all of the leading members of President McKinley's Cabinet, in which statesmen of high office, for the first time in journalistic annals, consented to write and sign their views at the request of and for publication in a number of leading papers, whose proprietors and editors, acting in concert, presented the original letters to Admiral Dewey. As these letters attracted national attention, and were one of the greatest, if not the greatest, newspaper triumphs in the matter of recording the sentiments of the nation's foremost men, the newspapers containing them found a conspicuous place in the album.

"As may well be imagined, the work of compiling such a scrap-book as this was no child's play. After the preliminaries as to the size of the pages and the general appearance of the volume had been agreed upon, I began work by entering into correspondence with all of the newspapers throughout the United States, asking them to forward any pet cartoon or sentiment expressed in their paper regarding Admiral Dewey. The response was a very cordial one, not only from the editors but from authors and artists. Victor Herbert sent the original score of 'The Fight Is Made and Won,' which was dedicated to Dewey; McClure sent an entire page of artist-proof illustrations of one of Oscar King's Manila stories; Margherita Arelina Hamm contributed her 'Hymn to Dewey,' and the closing chapter of her 'Life of Dewey,' with which the volume ends.

"A description of the appearance and size of the book will be interesting. The book has 400 pages, 22 x 26½ inches. This makes a total of 147 inches to the page, or 58,800 running inches of reading matter, equal to 50 entire issues of the New York *Sun*. Above each of the 10,000 clippings is engrossed the name and date of the paper from which the item was taken. The front page is elaborately engrossed with a suitable inscription. Beneath this are the signatures of the members of the Maritime Exchange who present the book. The volume is bound in silver, in the right-hand upper corner of the cover being a handsome design representing the entrance of Dewey's fleet to Manila Bay. Surrounding the picture is a design made up of the palm-trees and cane-brakes of the Philippine Islands, surmounted by the Goddess of War. The lower right-hand corner depicts the victorious squadron entering New York harbor with the Goddess of Peace hovering above. The book rests on a solid oak table, the legs of which are hand-carved American eagles. The ends are ornamented with the prow of the *Olympia* and the United States coat-of-arms.

"The table is so arranged that the top swings around and drops the center to permit of the book being opened with ease, as it is entirely too heavy to be handled in any other way. The book, exclusive of the table, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds."



GENERAL VIEW OF ARCH.

One of the finest tributes that art has ever offered to a returning hero is the lofty and dazzling white arch erected in New York. Credit for the conception and general design of this noble work—which all lovers of the beautiful hope will be made a permanent possession of the city—is largely due to Mr. Charles R. Lamb, vice-president of the Architectural League of New York. Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, Mr. Philip Martiny, Mr. Daniel C. French, Mr. Charles H. Niehaus, and Mr. Karl Bitter are the designers of the

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five most striking groups of figures, and most of the leading sculptors of the city are also represented by strikingly fine work on the arch or columns. An art critic in the New York *Sun* (September 28) says of this achievement:

"The city may well feel proud of it. It is fine in every respect. It fulfils its purpose as a decorative creation, and it could not have been erected, considering all the conditions, in any other place than in the town where it stands. While shortness of time for execution is one of the evil conditions that confronts American artists in almost all the commissions they are called upon to fill, the brief space of time which has elapsed since it was decided to build this arch and the date when it is finished will no doubt excite admiration on the part of our hurry-loving people. But the arch is a temporary decorative structure. It was not designed as a permanent monument, and whereas, had this been the case, a dozen compromises with accepted artistic canons would have been impossible, it has here been fitting to make them in the efforts to make the arch fit in with certain incongruous surroundings and form a center of decoration in a general plan circumscribed in its scope by numerous unremovable difficulties.

"The arch symbolizes Naval Victory, and is intended in all its attributes, in its groups and portrait statues, to be representative of the power and fame of the United States as a nation that has won honor on the seas. Its design is based on the arch of Titus at Rome, one of the most beautiful of all existing monuments of triumph, and resembles the Arc de Triomphe at Paris in the important feature of having its piers pierced by arches opening through from side to side. It may be said that there is not a single instance where any of the sculptors have failed to reach, in the less important features, the high average set by the principal groups. Looked at from near-by, where details may be carefully studied, the excellence of all the work is simply amazing. Considering that two months ago the Dewey arch existed only in imagination, its actual presence to-day in Madison Square, complete, imposing, and beautiful, is an achievement for which the designer and sculptors deserve high praise and honor from our citizens, and the city itself should congratulate itself in the thought that nothing of the kind more noteworthy and so admirable has ever been given to it before."

EDWIN MARKHAM WITH A HOE.

MR. EDWIN MARKHAM recently paid a visit to the Roycroft Shop, where Mr. Elbert Hubbard, "the sage of East Aurora, N. Y.," holds court, and where the Roycroft books and other objects of art are made. Mr. Markham has of late been so often accused of being a maligner of the hoe and of the man who uses it that we rejoice with Fra Albertus in his discovery that the poet is himself no stranger to that implement. The sage thus tells the tale (in *The Philistine*, October):

"When Mr. Markham arrived at the shop, Saint Gerome, Sammy the Artist, Ali Baba & I were just starting for the potato-field, each armed with a hoe. Mr. Markham lafft heartily at our appearance and thought it was a planned reception; but it wasn't, it was all purely accidental.

"I sent one of the boys to the barn to find another hoe. Mr. Markham did not shy, & when he was provided we started away. We reacht the field, and hoed.

"Mr. Markham is no stranger to a hoe. He is hearty, bronzed, and his white hair and beard quite belie his strong fizeek and boyish spirit. As we hoed we discussed the 'hoe-man.' Probably I know more clearly than Mr. Markham does, himself, just what he had in view when he wrote 'The Man with the Hoe.'

"So I explained to Mr. Markham what he meant. He was grateful.

"The trouble with the hoe-man is too much hoe—it is hoe-congestion.

"The hoe is all right, and all men should hoe.

"If all men hoed a little, no man would have to hoe all the time.

"To hoe all the time slants the brow.

"To never hoe tends to hydrocefalus & nervous prostration.

"Many men never hoe, because, they say, 'I don't have to.' It is a fool's answer.

"Then very many men are not allowed to hoe—the land is needed for game preserves. And in a country called Italy, where the true type of hoe-man is found most abundantly, there is an army of two hundred & fifty thousand fighting men who have to be fed with the things the hoe-man digs out of the ground.

"Wherever there are many soldiers there are also many hoe-men.

"Some one must hoe.

"All food and all wealth are hoed out of the ground.

"If you never hoe, and yet eat, you are slanting the forehead of the hoe-man and adding to that stolid look of God-forsaken hopelessness. If you help the hoe-man hoe, he will then have time to think, and gradually the shape of his head will change, his eye will brighten, the coarse mouth will become expressive, and at times he will take his dumb gaze from the earth and look up at the stars.

"Let us all hoe—a little."

THE DRAMATIC OUTLOOK.

THE opening theatrical season in New York appears full of the promise of an uncommonly interesting, fresh, and varied series of entertainments of the popular order. It is true that in the more seriously interesting classic drama there is an eclipse, partial if not complete, which promises to continue for some time. One of the few openings in the clouds hovering over the legitimate drama is the contemplated production of five plays, selected from the works of Ibsen, Bernard Shaw, Maeterlinck, Hauptmann, and Sudermann, under the direction of Mr. John Blair. The dramatic outlook for the season is thus summed up by an editorial writer in the New York *Evening Post* (September 23):

"The situation can be defined most clearly by a rapid enumeration of the chief new attractions in the theatrical bill of fare. First on the list, by virtue of seniority and past achievement, comes Sir Henry Irving, but this time he will appeal to the popular rather than the cultivated taste, by putting his main reliance upon Sardou's pseudo-historical romantic melodrama, 'Robespierre.' The representation, however, is certain to be noteworthy as an illustration of enlightened stage management, and admittedly enables him to display in vivid fashion his unrivaled power as an interpreter of conflicting emotions and the terrors of remorse. He will be accompanied, of course, by Ellen Terry, an actress whose personal charm is still preeminent. The Kendals are to be seen in their latest success, 'The Elder Miss Blossom,' a performance which has been praised very warmly by some judicious critics, and, possibly, in two new plays, which have not yet been specified. Later on, at some undetermined date, Eleanora Duse, the greatest of living actresses, is expected to appear, but the details of this important engagement remain to be settled. The return of Mme. Bernhardt, altho uncertain, is among the possibilities. Should she make up her mind to cross the Atlantic, she, presumably, will present her 'Hamlet,' which assuredly will be curious, if not edifying. Mme. Modjeska is also likely to visit New York with a new play.

"Owing to the postponement of Mr. John Hare's visit with 'The Gay Lord Quex,' we shall have nothing new from Mr. Pinero, but Mr. Grundy, one of the brightest, if also one of the most unequal of English dramatists, will be represented by a new piece in which Annie Russell will play the heroine, by 'The Degenerates,' which is prospering in London in spite of much unfavorable press comment, and by 'A Debt of Honor.' H. V. Esmond, who has done some clever and delicate work, is to send 'My Lady's Lord,' which has not been tried, we believe, and 'Brother Officers,' which has enjoyed some measure of success in England. 'Two Kinds of Women' and 'Peg Woffington' are the contributions of J. M. Barrie, whose name justifies pleasurable expectations, and a new piece by Messrs. Parker and Carson, the authors of 'Rosemary,' also will be awaited with interest. Then there are to be dramas by Stanley Weyman, who already has won his spurs, and Eden Philpotts. One of the earliest productions here will be Mr. Zangwill's dramatization of 'The Children of the Ghetto,' which is sure of public attention, and, a little later on, Miss Nethersole will offer a version of Daudet's 'Sapho.' A

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play by Richepin and a farce by Bisson should also be mentioned among the chief novelties on the foreign list. Mere trivialities need not be taken into account."

Among the distinctively American plays, we also have "Peter Stuyvesant," by Bronson Howard and Brander Matthews, and are shortly to have "Sag Harbor," in which Mr. James A. Herne finds a new field for local studies. Besides Miss Marlowe in "Barbara Frietchie," we are promised an adaptation of "David Harum," which will surely attract its thousands and tens of thousands if it possesses an iota of the merit of the book. We have recently mentioned the promised dramatization of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" among the list of special literary dramatization, for the coming season (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 30).

In spite of these native products, the vast preponderance of plays on the boards for this year will continue to be of foreign origin. It is a rather humiliating fact that the American theater is still substantially an annex of the European stage. In this connection *The Evening Post* says:

"It is worthy of note that we are becoming more and more dependent upon the English stage for leading players, except perhaps in low comedy, for the simple reason, often pointed out in this journal, that we no longer have the training-schools formerly provided by the old system of stock companies. Some of these still exist in England, altho in a modified form, both in London and the provinces, and occasionally turn out qualified actors, capable of actual impersonation. Few such men or women are available here. Our managers, most of whom have the vaguest notions of the art of acting, select leading men mainly on account of their pleasing presence or manners, without much reference to their ability, and permit them to reproduce themselves indefinitely. The consequence is that there is no American actor or actress to-day, of anything like first-class standing, who does not belong to an older generation.

"To this pass have we been brought by the combination system, which has smothered healthy competition at home, shut the stage-door in the face of the American dramatist, paralyzed the development of the American actor, and rendered us almost wholly dependent upon foreign playwrights and players. The only consolation left to us is that the drama has had a sort of revival across the Atlantic, and that we get the benefit of it at second hand."

HOW ONE WOMAN LOVED.

MME. DE STAEL'S fame has somewhat overshadowed that of her mother, Mme. Necker; but one may search far and wide in the world's literature to find love-letters equal to those which Mme. Necker wrote. And these letters do not cease at the point at which most of the imaginary dramas of love cease—at marriage. Mme. Necker's absorbing passion for her husband continued to the end of life, despite her brilliant career as a leader of Parisian society. In *The Nineteenth Century* (August), Marcia C. Maxwell reproduces the story of Mme. Necker's life together with a number of her letters.

Mme. Necker's, or rather Suzanne Curchod's, first love affair was with young Gibbon, the English historian, who, on his return from France to England, broke off the engagement, for the ostensible reason that his father objected. His letter announcing this fact elicited from her the following heart-cry:

"Monsieur,—I blush at the step I am taking; I should wish to hide it from you, as I should wish to hide it from myself. Is it possible, O God! that an innocent heart should abase itself to this point? What a humiliation! . . . I owe this effort to my peace of mind; if I lose the occasion which presents itself there is no longer any tranquillity for me: could I have tasted of it, from the instant that my heart, ingenious in tormenting itself, thought to see in the marks of your coldnesss only the proof of the delicacy of your feelings. For five whole years have I sacrificed to this chimera by a strange and unique line of conduct; at last my mind, all romantic as it is, has become convinced of its error; on my knees I ask you to dissuade this foolish heart; set your hand to a complete avowal of your indifference, and my soul will accommodate itself to its position; certainty will produce the tranquillity for which I sigh. You would be the most despicable of men if you refused me this act of frankness, and the God who sees my heart, and who no doubt loves me, tho He makes me suffer the most bitter trials,—that God, I say, will punish you in spite of my prayers, if there is the least dissembling in your answer, or if by your silence you make a plaything of my peace of mind.

"If you ever unveil my unworthy step to whomsoever it might be on earth, were it even to the dearest of my friends, by the horror of my punishment will my fault be judged. I shall look upon it as a terrible crime of which I did not know the atrocity; I already feel that it is an abasement that outrages my modesty, my past conduct, and my actual sentiments."

Two years later, Mlle. Curchod met Jacques Necker, and the acquaintance speedily ripened into love. Here is a letter written by her a few days before their marriage:

"O Jacques, my dear Jacques, do not ask of me the expression of my sentiments; let me enjoy my happiness without reflecting upon it. In contemplating it I fear it may escape, and I can not think of the sweetness of my life without foreseeing the moment which must end it. The trouble of my heart and the dark fancies which agitate it might prevent me from satisfying you. Think at least of the engagement you are about to contract. I fear making you the most ungrateful of men. Ah! if you are not the most tender—stop; turn away your eyes and tear up this letter; it would make you too guilty. Yes, my beloved, you are the chain that unites me to the universe. The instant that you ceased to love me would make me a stranger to all nature. . . . Consider, indeed, in what my joy consists. Is it not the charm of your love that beautifies everything in my eyes? I find in the sweetness of friendship a faint image of our union, in the splendor of fortune the care that you took to acquire it, in the allurements of self-love the confidence of pleasing you more, in intellectual work the hope of captivating your mind and of employing my time so as to repair the losses it will occasion. When I retire to rest, I say to myself, 'He loves me!' and it is in that sweet security that sleep overtakes me. If I awake, my first thought is of heaven; but my soul mingles itself with yours and draws from that union a fresh fervor. My dear friend, do not be satiated with a sentiment that my heart renders inexhaustible. May the moment of my death be the highest point of your love, and it will be the happiest day of my life."

And here is another letter, written by Mme. Necker to a friend of her childhood, shortly after marriage:

"I have married a man who is in my eyes the most perfect of mortals, and I assure you that I am not the only one who considers him so. I liked him as soon as I began to know him, and I should have told you of it if I had been near you, but did not dare to write it. At present I see nothing but my husband in all nature; all my tastes, all my sentiments refer to him; I make no account of other men but according as they approach more or less near to him, and I only compare them in order to have the pleasure of perceiving the difference. . . . The attentions of my husband surpass belief; but I am sensible of nothing but his attachment, and mine for him has so much strength that I see nothing but him in the most agreeable company, and that a man for whom I had some liking was only tiresome to me away from my dear husband. Such is my state, my dear; my life is in the hands of God; I no longer pray to Him to take it away; I do not ask Him to preserve it; I place myself with confidence in the hands of Him who has guided me with so much care and goodness."

As all the world knows, Mme. Necker's *salon* speedily became famous, and her husband became a man of the highest importance in the financial and afterward in the governmental circles of France. One of the first clouds to come into their married life was the frequent separation due to the demands of his business. She became jealous of the French East India Company, and he

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became jealous of literature, chiding her for the time she devoted to her writing. This was her reply:

"It seems to me, my dear husband, that I have never loved you so much as I do at present. The sentiment which attaches me to you penetrates my whole soul; I feel sensible of my existence but through you; I never think of myself but as second, and it is always through you that I must pass to arrive at myself. If I did not rather fear the variableness of your character, if I imagined that an agitated life were necessary to you, and that sentiment without anxiety could not subsist in your heart, believe me I would make every imaginable sacrifice for you with pleasure. I say this to you from the depths of my heart; if an angel assured me that in a desert you would have for me the same attachment that you show me at Paris, I would follow you there to-morrow without the slightest reluctance, and perhaps even with pleasure. I should wish neither to enjoy nor to breathe but through you, and, by a feeling very different to yours, I can only taste with painful regret the pleasures that do not come to me from you. This is my inmost soul, and I know myself well. This state of mine never varies; it will not leave me till I die. My device on this earth is *Or thou, or nothing!* After that, can you blame me for liking writing? It is no longer, my dear husband, more than the remains of a habit that I think it well to keep because of the activity of my mind and the void left by your absence. But the reproach is becoming too frequent, and, altho that uneasiness may make you perhaps more tender, I prefer—and I hardly dare to say it—I prefer being less loved, and that you should be more happy. Therefore, I make a compact with you; from the moment you abandon for good the East India Company, I promise you, if you require it, to renounce 'Fénelon,' and even promise not to take up my pen on any other subject; and I hope with all my heart that the sacrifice I ask of you may not cost you more than the one which I shall make for you; for, my dear husband, the happiness I enjoy with you is sometimes slightly obscured by my fears. Your character is not so unvarying as mine. Often even you forget yourself. The world and its affairs are necessary to you. You find with me all your pleasures, but not all your wants. Perhaps one day . . . my pen refuses to trace the words. Ah! if I were ever less dear to you, I should not survive the loss of your affection for a moment. As for me, I feel that I have only one mind, and that is yours. I must love you or die."

When M. Necker became Director-General of Finances of France and an idol of the people, who were already beginning to clamor for their rights (the popular indignation over his dismissal later on was the beginning, it may be said, of the French Revolution), his immersion in public affairs was misinterpreted by his wife and called forth the following outburst in her private journal:

"O my God! vouchsafe to calm a soul that adores you! If my heart, filled with a thought of your perfections, has never for an instant wavered between the universe and you; if, in those moments when deluded man thinks he enjoys, I was always ready to leave this life without regret, grant that the inconstancy or the contempt of men may be for me but a source of comparisons to raise myself to heaven. Do not tear from my heart a sentiment which is only too dear, but diminish, if you think proper, the distress it causes there. Permit me to pour out my whole soul, and, if I am mistaken in my suspicions, either reassure my stricken heart or take me away from a life where all is illusion. Precious chimera, perfect and unalterable tenderness, what has become of you? Long I bore your image in my heart; long I thought you realized, like those sick persons who give to objects the color that is fixed in their eyes; it is long, too, since the veil has been torn, and every day makes me perceive more clearly the sad truth. I have lost all, and I thought I had found all. . . . . ."

Other similar outbursts follow in the journal, and then comes this entry:

"O my husband, pardon me; I thought that you no longer loved me; I outraged you, no doubt; receive my last sigh."

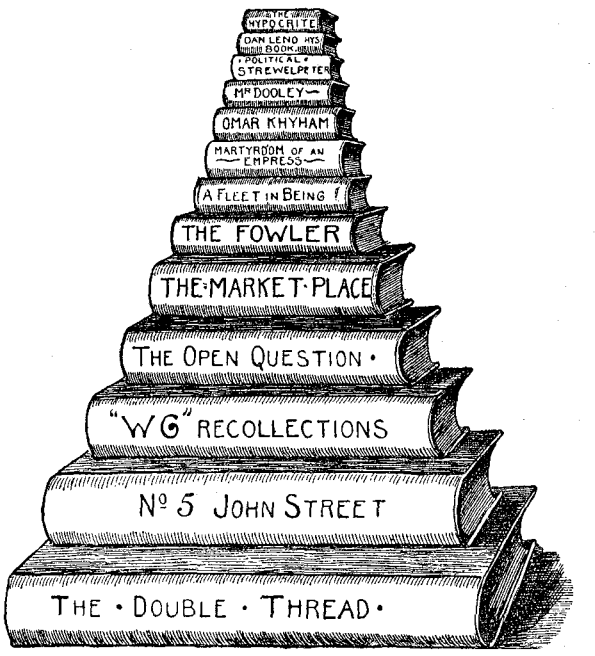
On November 12, 1792, a year and a half before her death, she wrote the following letter to her husband to be read after her death:

"You weep, my beloved one. You think that she who on all points united her existence to yours lives no more for you. You are mistaken; that God who joined our two hearts, that God, benefactor of all His creatures, who loaded me with His favors, has not annihilated my being. As I write this letter a sentiment that has never deceived me diffuses an unlooked-for calm in my soul; I seem to see that this spirit will still watch over your fate, and that, in the bosom of God—of that God whom I shall never cease to adore, and whom I prefer to all things, even to you—I shall still enjoy your tenderness for me. . . . . ."

Daily after her death, which occurred May 6, 1794, her husband visited her grave until he too passed away nine years later.

THE MOST WIDELY READ BOOKS OF 1899 IN ENGLAND.

THE tastes of the reading public in England and in America show a marked divergence. The most popular book in this country—"David Harum"—does not find a place in the baker's dozen of leading books shown in the annexed cut from the London *Daily Mail*, reproduced in *The Academy* (September 23).



THE THIRTEEN LEADING BOOKS IN ENGLAND.

The most widely read book there is Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's "A Double Thread." Mr. Richard Whiteing's "No. 5, John-Street" comes next, with Dr. W. G. Grace's "Recollections" third, C. E. Raimond's "The Open Question" fourth, Mr. Harold Frederic's "The Market-Place" fifth, and Miss Beatrice Harraden's "The Fowler" sixth. Among the remaining books, FitzGerald's translation of Omar Khayyám (which *The Mail* gives with the curious and apparently cockney spelling of *Khyham*), and Mr. Peter Finley Dunne's "Mr. Dooley"—the only American book in the list—are particularly notable. In the illustration, the position and size of each volume represent as exactly as possible its degree of popularity as ascertained from careful inquiry at the chief circulating libraries of England.

"David Harum" is beginning to sell largely in England, four editions or about fifteen thousand volumes having been lately called for. A large circulating library reports that a number of requests have been received from its readers for copies of "David's Harem," apparently under the conviction that the scene of the story was located somewhere in the dominions of the latest accession to American citizenship, the Sultan of Sulu. *The St. James's Gazette* announces with apparent sobriety of countenance that the novel's popularity in America was due to its "religious interest." Evidently *The Gazette* has a high opinion of

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the quality of both David's religion and that of America. We are hardly relieved to find, however, that *The Academy* denies this statement; it states that "the book's fascination lay largely in its pictures of horse-dealing," a subject evidently in its opinion more familiar and fondly appreciated by the native American than the one mentioned by *The St. James's Gazette*.

SOME GERMAN ESTIMATES OF GOETHE.

ENGLISH comments on Goethe's genius (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 23) touched upon his lack of what is commonly called patriotism. The Germans admit this lack, but they nevertheless claim him as a typical German. The *Vossische Zeitung*, a Liberal paper of the old school, expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

Goethe doubted that the German people could throw off the yoke of the French tyrant, he ridiculed the liberty of the press, and the dream of German unity did not influence him. He shared with Lessing in contempt for patriotism. It would not be well if all men took the same view; but a Goethe and a Lessing may be forgiven. Goethe knew that his people would honor him, and he demanded their gratitude. Statues should be erected to him, he said, as to a commander who has freed the land from an enemy, for he had freed Germany from the bonds of narrow thought. Indeed, but few can appreciate what we owe him. The language has been enriched by him, and many thoughts have by him been formulated for the first time. Not every one has received directly from Goethe's works the ideas which he put into circulation: his thoughts reach the people frequently through other channels. The fact is, people do not know what they owe him, and their ingratitude is unintentional.

The *Vorwärts*, the mouthpiece of the Social-Democratic Party, says:

"Thus much is certain: of our classics, Goethe does not stand the most in touch with our modern proletariate. Goethe always belonged to the ruling classes, first as the child of the Frankfort patrician, later as Minister of State in Weimar. He did not often mention the 'lowest' classes, and when he did, it was to praise what a modern workman regards as the greatest of crimes—satisfaction with his lot and obedience to his master. . . . It is useless to discuss the vexing question whether he was the greatest poet. Certain it is that neither Homer nor Dante, Cervantes nor Shakespeare, created so rich a world of thought. And that is why we forgive what may appear to be petty in his character. To develop all that is great in human nature is not given to a single individual; only a nation can do that. Had he been as energetic a character as Schiller or Lessing, he would not have enriched civilization with so many great thoughts."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, the organ of the Prussian squires, and a representative of German jingoism, says:

"Goethe was a genuine child of his times. Cosmopolitan humanitarism prevailed in his youth, and he lacked that national feeling which to-day we expect to find in every German. Yet he was German through and through. German are his ideals, German his models. He did not write for the masses, and would be much astonished to find his works popular. But his intellect has influenced the entire nation, each one receiving his share according to his capacity, and we owe him gratitude as one who has done much to form the character of the nation."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, which, tho not an official paper, is in touch with government circles and expresses the view of the official classes, speaks as follows:

"However much his name may be in the mouths of the people, Goethe's influence is not yet at its zenith. To him belongs the future. It will yet take some time ere people realize that he is *not* too high above them to be studied earnestly. The battle with self, the fight for greater purity, for personal perfection, the wrestling of a great spirit with the weaknesses and imperfections of human nature, are depicted by him, and in that he is excessively German. But the man who thought so much of humanity as a whole had no time to tune his lyre to patriotic songs. Yet he has done enough for his country by the services he rendered her. No other nation has such a master mind, none a figure so powerful to lead in all that is noble and good."

The *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, says:

"Goethe is a national prophet and leader without his having intended to become such. He has taught us above all the value of diligence. It is not genius that makes nations great, it is industry. Genius is to be found among all peoples; race does not determine it. We Germans should be proud, not of the many great men we have numbered among us, but of the ceaseless love of work which distinguishes our farmer and mechanic, our scientist and our merchant. In the glorification of this diligence Goethe led, hence we have a right to regard him as a national hero."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Experiment in Translation.—Emerson, in one of his essays, said that he would as soon think of swimming across every river he met instead of taking the ferry as he would think of laboriously making his way through the classic writers in the original tongues when he had such excellent translations at hand in English. Probably an increasingly large number of people would agree with him; nevertheless, the difference between a work in the original and in a translation is a very tangible one and may even be subjected to scientific test. The following odd experiment is related by a writer in *The Youth's Companion* of an English author:

"He wrote a four-line epigram, asked a friend to translate it into Latin, and sent the Latin to another friend with the request that he turn it back into English. This English version was turned by another into French. The process went on until the lines had passed through Greek, English, German, English, Persian, English. The first English version may be compared with the final translation:

I.
I heard that S. would write my "Life"
When I gave up my breath.
I felt that this indeed would add
A new delight to death. G. S. L.

VI.
He—"Dear, in my song you still shall live,
Tho under earth you lie!"
She—"Ah! had you *now* that grace to give
I should not need to die." O. S.

The Best Books for Children Under Twelve.—The subject of juvenile reading has been lately rather carefully canvassed by the London *Academy*. A vote by a large number of its readers upon the question of what are the best dozen books for children under twelve gave the following result:

Alice in Wonderland, Andersen's Fairy Tales, Struwwelpeter, Grimm's Fairy Tales, Water Babies, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Robinson Crusoe, Arabian Nights, Pilgrim's Progress, Kingsley's Heroes, Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verses, Little Lord Fauntleroy.

The thirteen books receiving the next highest number of votes were the following:

The Jungle Book, Æsop's Fables, Masterman Ready, Through the Looking-Glass, Tom Brown's Schooldays, Swiss Family Robinson, The Book of Nonsense, Mother Goose, The Rose and the Ring, Jackanapes, Black Beauty, The Blue Fairy Book, The Boy's Own Paper.

The list is, *The Academy* thinks, a very satisfactory one, and generous uncles might safely adopt it as a guide.

NOTES.

SAYS a critic in *The Saturday Review* (London): "The decay of the spirit of poetry in England is one of the most depressing of all the sad signs of the times. No doubt great bards are like the best comets, and only flash across our horizon at long, irregular intervals, but the murkiness of the present outlook bears all the stigmata of permanence, and we find an added hopelessness in the complacency with which our literary public accepts its fate."

IT is evident that W. L. Alden does not admire D'Annunzio. Referring to his new book, "The Virgin of the Rocks," he says (in the New York *Times*): "It seems to me to show D'Annunzio at his worst. It is neurotic, erotic, and tedious. . . . What there is to praise in 'The Virgins of the Rocks,' except the occasional beauty of the author's style and the undeniable poetry of certain descriptive passages, I fail to perceive."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

YACHT RACES AND OTHER TESTS THAT DO NOT TEST.

THE mania for "making a record" is leading us continually into a great many impractical performances. This complaint is made by Tecumseh Swift in a letter to *The American Machinist* (September 21). In our anxiety to beat the world in some one particular, we build machines for record-breaking purposes, that serve no useful end whatever. Mr. Swift is moved to these considerations first of all by meditating on the meaning of the races for the America's cup. He says:

"The international yacht races for the cup the *America* won a generation and a half ago are just about to come off, and I would have reason to be ashamed of myself if I was not considerably interested, not so much as to who wins as in the means by which the cup is to be held or regained. The designing and the construction of the racing-machines and the manipulation of them are, in every detail, in the line of the mechanic's and the engineer's daily and constant occupation. They embody completely the problem of the application of certain available forces to the accomplishment of a certain purpose. The thing about the whole affair that can be regarded only with dissatisfaction is that the races when finished will have demonstrated or accomplished nothing of any discoverable practical value. The yachts are worthless for pleasure, for the oyster business, or for anything else, and the success of the one or the other will help us not in the least toward the building of better boats for any service. We do not know everything yet about either the building or the sailing of boats in the lines of service where all such available knowledge is most desirable, but these yacht races apparently add nothing to our available knowledge."

Speed tests of all kinds, Mr. Swift says, offer great temptations to ignore practical conditions. Not content with learning the ordinary possibilities of the bicycle, we must suck a cyclist along behind a locomotive at a mile a minute; instead of inquiring how fast a steamboat may go while retaining its usefulness, we throw away all use and try to build boats that are all engine and nothing else. Mr. Swift thus sets the seal of his condemnation on the modern torpedo-boat, which he regards as a case in point:

"I can not but think that our Government, following the lead of other admiralties, is throwing away a lot of good money upon torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. The other day I had the pleasure of seeing the completed engines for one of these boats, and also of looking over the hull, not yet launched. No one can realize how far the process of cutting down the weights upon these things has been carried except by a personal inspection. The engines are the perfection of workmanship in every detail, but they suggest also throughout weakness and unsafety, and when these engines break down on trial, as they usually do, and it is lucky if some of the men are not killed, neither the workmanship nor the material is the place to fook for the fault. The hull was such as a sight of the engines would suggest. To call it an eggshell is inadequate. Here was a boat about 180 feet long, I think, to carry engines of 4,000 horse-power, and the plating of the hull a trifle over ⅛ inch thick and not a double shell anywhere. The decks also were single, and a little over $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, and buckled under my feet as I walked, and everything in proportion. If anything touches this hull it must be crushed, and it can not take long to rust it through—and then where are we?"

The same impractical foolishness, as he regards it, is to be found also in machine-shop competitive exhibitions and tests. For instance:

"There is the assembling of locomotives that they do sometimes to make a 'record.' One shop does it in 25 hours, another in 16 hours and 50 minutes, and then another in 9 hours and 47 minutes. What does it amount to? What constitutes the 'assembling' of a locomotive, and in what condition is each completed part before the assembling begins? The turning out of so many complete locomotives a year for so many hours of actual work tells us something, but the 'assembling' of one locomotive against time is nothing to brag of.

"Then there is the making of chips. We often have exhibitions of big chips and boasting of the ability of certain tools to make them, when in good practise in these days there is practically little opportunity for a fellow to take big chips, however much he might want to. Of course, it is quite possible to make much bigger chips than have ever been made, and it is a matter of some wonder to me that some fellow has not built a lathe or planer just to show how big a chip he could make. That such a thing has not been done is only to be accounted for upon the assumption that machinists have a little more sense than some other fellows.

"Once where I was we had long chips on the brain, and more than once I have known from half a dozen to a dozen fellows holding up a revolving chip stretching away out through the window and down the yard. We don't have any more of that, because since steel has come into common use, it is found that the only limit to the length of chip that may be produced is the extent of the material. At the Watervliet Arsenal, in turning off the outsides of the guns, they can show chips as long as any one could wish to see.

"We may strain for fine points far beyond the line of profit. There are many things that it is easy enough to get excited about, and in which we try to beat all creation, but after we have done it we often find that it costs more than it comes to. Steam engineers, from what I read, have begun to realize that they have sometimes overdone the matter in their efforts to produce perfect indicator cards and attenuated coal consumption. The practical is seldom allied with any of the so-called 'record' achievements."

THE AUTOMOBILE BICYCLE.

THE ordinary type of "horseless carriage" is at present a luxury for the wealthy, and altho its price will probably fall in the future, it will never, of course, come into as common use as the bicycle. But there are already forms of motor-propelled vehicles—tricycles and bicycles—that are within the reach of the man of moderate means. These have come into use sooner abroad than in this country, but probably we shall before long see them in force on American roads. We translate below an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by M. H. de Graffigny, describing some of the latest types of automobile bicycles. Says the author:

FIG. 1.—M. GIRARDOT ON HIS NAPHTHA BICYCLE.

"A new type of automobiles, or, to be more modest, of motocycles, has begun to come into use. The bicycle with petroleum motor has had its trial and has shown valuable qualities that insure it a favorable future. It has been recognized that this form of mechanically propelled vehicle presents peculiar advantages, and in consequence many builders have given considerable study to it. . . . Furthermore, the race organized by the journal *Le Velo* for two-wheeled automobile cycles has brought them into prominence.

"Seven systems of motor-bicycles were represented in this contest . . . but at the end it narrowed down to a race between the Werner motocycles, of which four reached the goal, and the Pernoo bicycle, ridden by Labitte, who was the winner. The speed of this last did not exceed 38 kilometers [23½ miles] an

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hour, and that of the Werner motocycles, 26 kilometers [16 miles], altho their riders pedaled almost continually.

"We may conclude that the motor gave only insignificant aid, for these speeds would have been easily reached and exceeded with ordinary bicycles, operated simply by the legs and ridden by trained cyclists.

"It is certainly unfortunate that the other contestants stopped before the finish, for the results might have been quite different. We therefore hope that the challenge issued to the winners by Messrs. Durey Lamaudière and Labre may lead to something, so that these various systems may have a new trial. And if, as has rightly been stipulated, pedaling after the start is forbidden, we shall then have an exact indication of the real value of each model.

"We shall describe here particularly the Lamaudière-Labre motor-bicycle, which seems to us to unite all the good qualities that may be sought in a device of this kind, and is in our opinion the most perfect system that has yet appeared.

"As shown in Fig. 3, this motor-bicycle (No. 3) . . . does not lack a certain degree of elegance; it has all the proportions of an

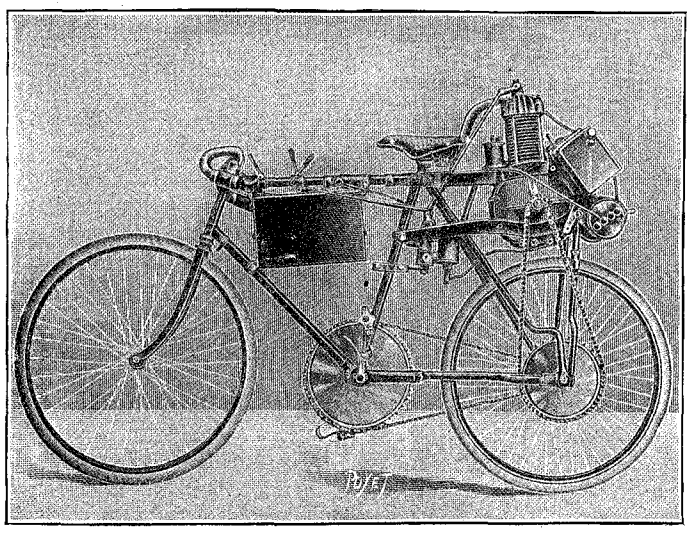

FIG. 2.—ALBERT BOYEN'S RACING BICYCLE.

ordinary bicycle, the motor, carburator, and accessories being of reduced dimensions and located in the frame. . . . The transmission of the motion to the rear wheel is accomplished by means of a leather band passing over two pulleys of unequal size, the larger being fixed directly to the spokes of the motor-wheel. The band passes between the two arms of a slide intended to guide the axis of a stretching pulley which can be operated by the cyclist with

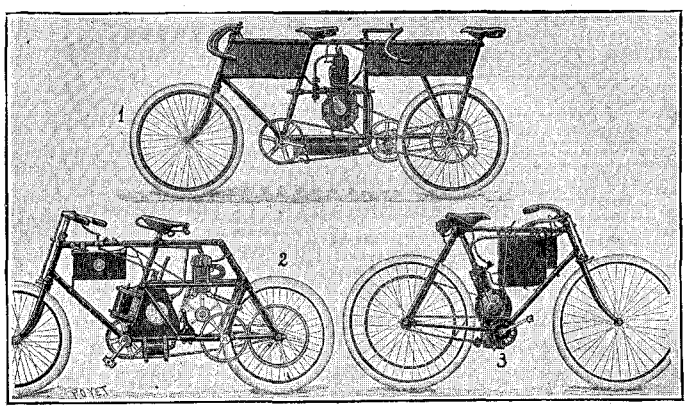

FIG. 3.—1, RICHARD-CHOUBERSKY AUTOMOBILE TANDEM; 2, MECHANISM OF THE GIRARDOT TANDEM; 3, LAMAUDIÈRE-LABRE NAPHTHA BICYCLE.

the aid of a handle. . . . By this means the motor can be at once uncoupled and made independent of the bicycle. . . . . .

"This automobile bicycle is the lightest that has yet been made. Its predecessors weigh on an average 50 kilograms [60 pounds] while this does not exceed 30 [36 pounds]. With three quarts of naphtha, it can cover 100 kilometers [62 miles]."

At the last exhibition of automobiles, says the same writer, several other systems of motor-cycles were shown. Figs. 1 and 3 (No. 2) show the Girardot machine.

Fig. 2 shows an automobile bicycle for the training of racers. The motor is 1¾ horse-power, and the speed attained has exceeded in several instances 60 kilometers [37 miles] an hour.

Fig. 3 (Nos. 1. and 2) and Fig. 4 show petroleum tandems devised for the purpose of pacing the racers in these contests; but

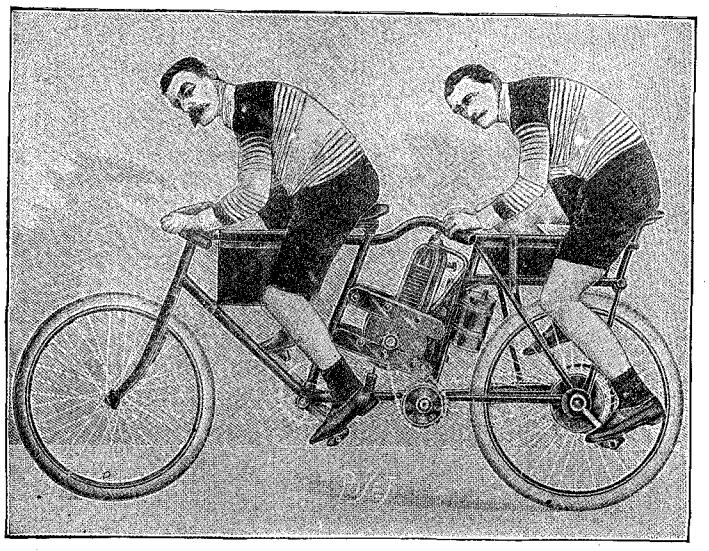

FIG. 4.—COURET-BOUDIN NAPHTHA TANDEM.

these double machines do not appear more advantageous than the bicycle for this special purpose, for they are heavier and their speed is no greater, because of the greater friction that must be overcome. The writer sums up his conclusions as follows:

"The automobile bicycle, when rationally built, presents undeniable advantages, even over the tricycle now in favor. With the motor placed near the pedals, the center of gravity is lowered and stability is so assured that the handle-bars may be relinquished on a smooth road, as with an ordinary bicycle. Moreover, these machines, having only a single-wheel track, can go everywhere, run in the narrowest foot-paths, and are not confined to broad roads like the tricycle. In case the motor gets out of order, it can be instantly uncoupled and the rider can pedal ahead, which he can not do with the heavy tricycle. Finally, this type is *par excellence* the motor-cycle of the great public, because of its relatively small price, which does not exceed 1,000 francs [$200], and of its small consumption of naphtha—qualities that are never found united in a three-wheeler. Most of the faults that have been found with the earlier motor-bicycles have been remedied, either partly or wholly, in the latest models, which are, it must in all sincerity be recognized, as convenient as two-wheeled cycles run by carburetted air-motors can well be."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Labor of Discovering a New Element.—What it means to discover a new chemical element in these days of minute and laborious physical investigation may be seen from the following description given by *The Imperial Institute Journal* (London) of the methods used by Sir William Crookes in bringing to light the substance announced by him last year and then called monium, but since named by him Victorium, in honor of England's Queen. Says this paper:

"The method by which this latest discovery has been made affords an excellent example of the possibilities of modern research, especially in the hands of a man who commands the resources of more than one branch of science, and is able to employ the highest powers of each alternately as need arises. In addition to the chemical operations requiring the highest judgment and much manipulative skill, which were employed to isolate the substance, its identification and investigation were only possible by the application of physical methods still more complicated in their nature. The almost pure element had to be enclosed in a

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vacuous bulb, and submitted to molecular bombardment from the negative pole of an induction coil in the manner now familiar by the frequent exhibition of the X-ray bulb. The phosphorescent glow thus obtained was examined through a specially designed spectroscope of extreme power and precision, whose results were recorded by a photographic plate, the rays of special interest being in the ultra-violet part of the spectrum, and, therefore, invisible to the naked eye. For the examination of the negative so obtained a machine capable of measuring directly to the hundredth thousandth of an inch was specially constructed and applied. The pure substance itself was not used in the final investigations, the anhydrous sulfate being employed as obtained by heating the earth with strong sulfuric acid and driving off the excess of acid at red heat. For an account of the more distinctive chemical properties of the new element, the wave-lengths of its distinctive rays when in a phosphorescent condition, and a detailed description of the two-prism spectrograph, reference must be made to the original paper in the Royal Society's proceedings. The diagram attached to the paper exhibits the process of fractional separation, and indicates that nearly one thousand distinct operations were necessary before the element was obtained in a comparatively pure condition."

BALL-LIGHTNING ARTIFICIALLY IMITATED.

THE phenomenon of globular lightning, or "ball-lightning," altho there has been for years plenty of testimony to its occurrence, was long doubted by many scientific men, because its behavior, as reported, was so different from that of the ordinary electric discharge. A luminous globe, floating slowly through the air, or rolling over the ground, and bursting when interfered with, certainly does not behave like an electric discharge. Yet there has been experimental evidence within recent years that under certain conditions the electric discharge does act in just this way. The latest experiments along this line were described by Stephane Leduc to the Paris Academy of Sciences. From an abstract contributed to *Cosmos* by the author, we translate the following:

"When two metallic points, very fine and well polished, connected each to one of the poles of an electrostatic machine, rest perpendicularly on the sensitive face of a photographic plate placed on a sheet of metal, the points being at a distance of about 5 to 10 centimeters [2 to 4 inches] apart, a discharge takes place from the positive point, while around the negative is formed a luminous globule. When this globule has reached sufficient size it is seen to detach itself from the point, which then ceases to be luminous, and to move slowly across the plate, making curves, stopping, and finally reaching the positive point. When it reaches this, the discharge ceases, all luminous phenomena stop, and the machine behaves as if the two poles had been united by a conductor.

"The speed with which the luminous globule moves is very small; it takes one to four minutes to traverse the distance of 2 to 4 inches. Sometimes, before reaching the positive point the globule bursts into two or more, which continue their journey separately toward the positive pole.

"On developing the plate, the route followed by the globule appears plainly, as well as the place of explosion, the paths of the resulting globules, and the discharge from the positive point; finally, if the experiment be interrupted before the globule reaches the positive pole, the photograph gives the path only up to the point where it stopped.

"The globule seems to render its path a conductor. If during the motion of the globule a powdered substance—sulfur, for example—be thrown on the plate, the path of the globule is marked by a line of little plumes, presenting the appearance of a luminous wreath.

"The experiment succeeds on a plate that has been light-struck, which does not communicate to the sensitive layer the conductibility that the luminous globule gives to its path. . . . . .

"Of all known electric phenomena, this seems to have the greatest similarity to globular lightning."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOMBARDMENT BY BALLOON.

ABOUT the only article on which all the members of the recent Peace Conference were agreed is the one that forbids the dropping of explosives from balloons. Regarding this prohibition, Leo Dex, writing in *La Science Française* (September 1), remarks somewhat ironically that to forbid an impossibility is a rather useless proceeding. But why should it be impossible to drop explosive shells from a balloon upon the enemy? M. Dex proceeds to show:

"Certainly nothing is simpler and nothing at first sight would seem more logically practical. A free balloon always carries ballast, which ordinarily consists of sifted sand, so that when it is poured out at a height of several hundred feet it turns in its fall to a cloud of impalpable powder and thus can occasion no accident on the earth's surface. Well, then, instead of making the ballast of such material that it will do no harm, why not take care to do the opposite, and make it as injurious as possible for those on whose heads it will fall, thus annihilating the enemy with a shower of projectiles to which he can not reply?"

In answer to this M. Dex analyzes the situation as follows: A balloon must be either dirigible or non-dirigible, manned by aeronauts or empty. Suppose it non-dirigible. If manned by aeronauts, its employment would mean the loss of a valuable balloon and the death or capture of its crew for the sake of dropping a few shells on the enemy; for the aeronauts must wait for a favorable wind and this wind, of course, would continue to carry them further within the enemy's lines. If non-dirigible balloons are used, then they must be cheap hot-air balloons without crews, like the toy balloons sent up on the Fourth of July, only larger. To use such balloons the conditions must be exactly favorable. First, the weather must be fair; then the wind must be toward the enemy, as before. Then, of a dozen balloons sent up, probably not more than one could be expected to let fall its projectile on a point occupied by troops, and if these were on the march they could see it falling and get out of the way, since it would move with comparatively low velocity. Even if they were asleep, not more than twenty would be killed, and in an army of several hundred thousand men that would scarcely cause a panic. There is only one case, M. Dex thinks, where the use of non-dirigible balloons might be successful, and that is in a siege, since in this case the air-ship could pass completely over the besieged place and descend among friends. Says the writer:

"There would be nothing to prevent this balloon from having a crew; its aeronauts could carry explosive projectiles and let them fall on the besieged place whenever and wherever they pleased.

"It seems, *a priori*, as if with a little practise, and with calculations made beforehand, they could land their shells exactly where they wished. . . . In reality, no matter what their knowledge and experience, their fire (if we can use this word of the dropping of a projectile from a balloon) would be extremely uncertain.

"To be out of range from the city, the balloon would have to rise to a height of at least 2,000 meters [6,500 feet]. At this altitude accurate aim would be very difficult. It would be almost impossible to estimate the velocity of the wind, and this estimation is necessary if we are to know the deviation of the projectile in its fall. In its descent the projectile would meet all sorts of variable air-currents moving in different directions. Finally, if the balloon is non-dirigible, one could never be certain that the wind would carry it directly over a point desirable to attack.

"The only thing that such a balloon could do would be to let fall its projectiles at random into the besieged place. They might then strike houses and kill people, but they would rarely hit military works or soldiers."

But if the balloon is dirigible? Its precision of fire would be greater then, M. Dex acknowledges, but it would be far from perfect. Besides, is there such a thing as a really dirigible balloon? The only way to get precision of fire is actually to shoot

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the projectiles instead of dropping them; in other words, to mount some kind of cannon on the balloon. This, at present, can not be done, and it does not seem probable that it ever will be, for every air-ship hitherto built or even planned is too light for such treatment. M. Dex concludes:

"It is infinitely more logical to leave to the cannons the task of sending projectiles to a distance and not to make the balloon act any part but that which belongs to it—namely, the observation of the striking-points of projectiles. Its advice will enable the artillerists to rectify their aim, and the enemy will be reached much more effectively than if the balloon were used both to observe and to fire."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHALL WE DRINK DISTILLED WATER?

THE recent announcement of a German physician, Dr. Koppe, as quoted in these columns, that distilled water—that is, chemically pure water—is poisonous, has aroused much comment, chiefly adverse. *The National Druggist* announces that it has been quite overwhelmed with letters on the subject, most of them in refutation of Dr. Koppe's views. One of these, from Dr. Homer Wakefield, of Bloomington, Ill., it gives in full as "containing in a condensed form all the arguments advanced in the other articles." Says Dr. Wakefield:

"This remarkable article deduces that distilled water is a 'dangerous protoplasmic poison,' because of the absence of organic contaminations. It should be added here that rain-water, as it falls from the clouds, is aerated distilled water; it is the most healthful known. . . . Physicians know it is the best solvent of inorganic concretions in the body, and engineers know it is the best boiler compound, following the use of hard water and the consequent formation of hard incrustations. While it is true that stagnant rain-water, contained in foul cisterns, full of all kinds of contaminations, is unfit for drinking or cooking, it is also true that there is nothing more wholesome than pure distilled water, tightly corked in clean bottles, protected from contaminations of even impure air. Pure water, well-corked, never gets stale.

"As to the inorganic constituents of ordinary 'hard' drinking-waters much might be said, but suffice it to say that lime and other minerals, in quantities in drinking-water, often prove injurious to the imbiber, by the formation in the system of insoluble compounds, in the gall-bladder, kidneys, bladder, etc. Nature's demands for bone-forming material is much better satisfied from foods than from water, hard or soft. . . . . .

"The assertion that pure water taken into the stomach causes complaints of 'weak stomach,' belching, etc., is the purest rot; it is evident that if belching was excited by a drink of water, it was caused either by motor nerve stimulation, from its temperature, or an alkaline (hard) water was taken into an acid-containing stomach, which resulted in effervescence. Mountain streams, when not drinkable, are not pure, as contended, but generally heavily laden with lime and other powerful alkalies.

"It must not be inferred from the above that I am opposed to all alkaline waters—not at all; but pure, not impure, water is the thing to drink, except when in certain cases certain alkalies are demanded by the system; then they may be added to pure water, or otherwise pure water containing them may be used.

"Extreme purity is a virtue, not a fault, of water. Beware of an author who contends that contaminated water is conducive to health."

Comments on Dr. Koppe's paper are not all adverse, however, as witness the following from *The American Kitchen Garden* (July), the writer of which contends that while distilled water may be very well when taken medicinally, it is not a good beverage except for those who are overeating. He says:

"Distilled water taken on an empty stomach would tend to leach out the cells with which it came in contact, and we know that the life of the cell depends upon the maintenance of its contents at a certain standard. This is a well-established fact, and not, as one advertisement implies, a vision of a mad microscopist. The testimony of physicians that the prolonged use of distilled water has a tendency to decrease the body weight shows a lessening of nutritive power in the tissues.

"Most persons eat enough salt on their food to bring up the average, and many persons in middle life and after eat too much of all kinds of food, and drink too little fluid, so that for them a course of distilled water may be most beneficial, carrying away an excess which would be harmful. . . . . .

"If an individual over forty is living on potatoes pared before cooking, white bread, unsalted butter, cream, fruit, and sugar, then distilled water would be superfluous if not harmful; but if the diet is rich in meat, in cereals, in milk, and abundant at that, it is very probable that distilled water would remove more of the excess than would a hard water taken as a beverage."

Pocket Electricity.—The daily press report that a company has been formed to manufacture what are to be known as "electric capsules," containing in a concentrated form the chemicals for use in an ordinary battery-cell, and requiring only the addition of water to make a powerful battery-fluid. The technical press is inclined to make fun of the somewhat remarkable claims made for the forthcoming capsules. Says *Electricity:*

"If reports are to be believed, electric automobiles need never in the future become stalled. All the automobilist will have to do when starting on a long journey will be to place a few so-called electric capsules in his vest pocket, and drop one as occasion demands into the battery. A company has been formed under the laws of New Jersey to carry on the capsule business. According to the promoters of the enterprise, a combination of chemicals has been invented to be dissolved in the cells of electric batteries. This new combination of chemicals is so powerful, according to the company, that a three-grain capsule put into an ordinary battery-cell will yield enough electricity to run a 16-candle power incandescent light for one hour. The nature of the chemical is secret. The members of the company say that there is that in the combination which makes successful analysis impossible, and that they will not therefore patent it. In this connection it should be remarked that the capsules are not yet on the market, but the stock of the company that owns the secret is."

The matter is treated in a similar vein by *The Electrical Review*, which closes its remarks with the following suggestive paragraph:

"Every farmer, camper, yachtsman, and householder can have his own electric-light plant. All one will have to do, if he lives at the seaside, is to get a capsule, make electricity, extract gold from the sea, buy more capsules with it, and so on *ad infinitum!*"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

CAUSES OF INEBRIETY.—"Dr. T. D. Crothers is of the opinion," says *Modern Medicine*, "that many cases of inebriety are produced by dietetic errors, bad habits of eating, etc., the deranged digestion finding its relief in alcohol, and this in turn aggravating the conditions, and producing the drink habit. Many cases originate in dietetic delusions; in some of these a systemic starvation exists, due to the peculiar notions held in regard to food. The treatment of this form of inebriety consists essentially in the elimination of toxins and proper nutrition."

THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE.—The ranks of those who see in wireless telegraphy an argument in favor of thought-transference by "brain-waves" have been joined by the editor of *The Medical Times*, who writes as follows in that journal for August: "Marconi has shown that a small electric battery can send waves of energy and intelligence through the ethereal atoms of space for a greater or less distance, according to the elevation, which may be caught up by a sensitive mechanical receiver and its code of signals recorded and interpreted. In the battery a small amount of material is decomposed to produce the electric current. The brain is, to a certain extent, a battery, and the ganglions of the great sympathetic nerve relay batteries to insure a continuous supply of the nervous energy generated in a great measure by the brain. This battery with its relays, by the nourishment supplied to the body, decomposing its own material thus supplied is perpetually in action. Thought is to a certain extent the outcome of cerebral action, the same as electricity is a force evolved from the decomposition of elementary substances. Thought, then, is an entity, a force, something which can travel through space and be caught up by a receiver, however distant, which is in tune with its vibrations."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

FOR some time it has been known that an influential party in the Protestant Episcopal church intended to make another determined attempt to change the canon law of the church relating to divorce. At present this denomination occupies intermediate ground between the absolute prohibition of divorce for any cause—insisted upon by the Roman Catholic church—and the comparatively freer divorce regulations of most of the evangelical denominations, which recognize desertion, cruelty, and other serious crimes as proper ground for dissolving the marriage bond and declaring the marriage to be no longer a sacred ordinance. The canon of the Episcopal church now permits its clergy to solemnize the remarriage of the "innocent party" who has obtained a legal divorce upon the so-called Scriptural ground of adultery (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 10); but it permits it for no other reason, and forbids remarriage to the "guilty party." It is now proposed, however, to remove even this avenue of escape from a mistaken choice, and to assume a position of unbending prohibition of divorce in any form. Hitherto, the leading advocates of a stricter divorce canon have been the bishops of Albany and of Quincy, Ill.; but at the diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church held in New York the latter part of September, Bishop Potter, who has hitherto stood for liberal views in theology and divorce, in his opening address gave strong evidence that upon the latter subject he is in favor of a return to the canons in force in the English church up to the time of Henry VIII. The "note of alarm" sounded by Bishop Potter is as follows (New York *Times*, September 28):

"Our general convention at its last session gave, as you know, considerable attention to the proposed amendments of our very inadequate canon (as it seems to me) of marriage and divorce. Its councils were, as you are aware, divided upon the question whether that canon could best be amended by withdrawing from it all authorization of remarriage, whether under the sanction of our Lord's words in St. Matthew xix. 9, or otherwise, or by making more stringent the conditions under which it should be competent for the Ordinary to sanction with the authority of these words the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce. I need not reopen that discussion here. The church will doubtless always be divided as to the authority of those words of Holy Scripture to which I have referred, and no less divided as to the measure of discretion which it is wise to vest in the Ordinary. But meantime the whole subject has gained a new aspect from events to which I need not more particularly refer here, which have undoubtedly awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a profound sense of alarm, and the consensus of opinion among them as to the necessity of legislation which shall prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever has greatly widened and deepened.

"I am by no means sure that such a conclusion is not the wisest that we may reach at present; for undoubtedly it must be owned that, in the face of such a danger as threatens us, the only safe course must be to prohibit absolutely that which, while it might be permissible if we could always be sure that it had a Scriptural justification for it, is only wrong and evil when that justification, existing in fact, exists only because it has been fraudulently obtained. Here the judgment of eminent publicists and legal authorities concur, and some of them of foremost rank as jurists and churchmen have agreed in the opinion that our only safe canon, in view of the tendencies painfully evident among us, is one in which the church refuses remarriage to persons divorced for any cause arising after marriage, absolutely and universally.

"Such a remedy for our present evils would doubtless be, as some of us may think, a very drastic one, but the evil has grown to such proportions, it may justly be answered, that we can meet it with no other. A wider view of the whole subject, however, will disclose to us, I think, the fact that it is not the only remedy.

The bishop then goes on to indicate what that "wider view" discloses, dwelling upon the progress of individualism in this country and its effects upon "some of the most venerable and sacred traditions of the community and the State." Especially has it affected the institutions and obligations of marriage, until even the least thoughtful have now come to recognize "that the facility with which the marriage relation may be taken on and put off is a menace to the foundations of society and the jest of the civilized world." The church's whole duty will not be done in making divorce increasingly difficult. She must also lift up and safeguard the approaches to marriage.

The High-Church party are naturally jubilant over this accession of the bishop to their ranks. The Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendennin, who recently refused to permit the ordination of Dr. Charles A. Briggs in his parish church, was among those who expressed strong satisfaction over the bishop's position, viewing it as "a hopeful sign."

Altho it is too early as yet to give the comment of the religious press upon these deliverances, we quote some representative opinions *pro* and *con* from the daily papers, which have given an exceptional amount of attention to Bishop Potter's address.

The New York *Press* (October 1) says:

"As Bishop Potter was the leader of the moderate divorce canon party in 1898, when Bishop Doane of Albany tried to get through the triennial general convention of the Episcopal church a strict divorce canon against the remarriage of either party, the former's new ground in favor of the stricter proposition is likely to exert a wide influence, even if it does not crystallize public opinion in his church in favor of such a law at the next general convention in 1901. The latter possibility would plant the Episcopal church beside the Roman Catholic church in favor of the virtual indissolubility of the marriage bond.

"Such a result would be exceedingly far-reaching. Students of social science are everywhere calling attention anew to the fundamental importance of the family as the social molecule, the type, in principle, of what society ought to be in its ultimate and perfected organization. Educators are seeing more clearly every year that they are handicapped until the family is their well-trained ally, instead of being a guerrilla fighter of the foes of the social order. Anything, therefore, that tends to promote the solidity of the family bond is likely to be welcomed in the world of thought as well as that of religion."

The Philadelphia *Press* (October 1), commenting on Dr. Morgan Dix's recent address on this subject, says:

"Dr. Morgan Dix, in his plain talk on divorce in high life, calls a spade a spade, and in a good cause. He goes right to the heart of the evil and holds high life up to view in a way that is not at all likely to give New York's festering four hundred much peace of mind. But, as the doctor points out, scandals of the type he depicts are known elsewhere as well as in New York. And whether the number of divorces increase or not in any one place, what is essential is that society shall not in any way encourage the flagitious cases, nor make itself responsible for a free and easy licentiousness that can have issue only in scandalous divorce cases.

"As to the probable future attitude of the church Dr. Dix represents on the question of the remarriage of divorced persons, it looks as if the drift was toward a complete denial of remarriage. Bishop Potter, who for so long stood by the present canon that in cases of divorces obtained on Scriptural grounds the innocent party may remarry, seems to have accepted the view that a severer canon is now called for. If this be adopted society will begin to see that the crusade is indeed real and not mere pulpit eloquence."

The New York *Sun* (September 29) gives an instructive summary of the history of divorce in the world. It says:

"The justification of divorce, however, goes back, under Christianity, to the Reformation, when the sacramental character of marriage was repudiated. In the pagan world at the time of Christ there was great laxity of divorce. It was especially free among the Jews also. If under the Hebrew law a wife was distasteful to her husband for any reason, he could cast her off, with no other legal requirement than a formal notice to her to leave.

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The Roman Catholic church by elevating marriage to a sacrament named it indissoluble for any cause. The Greek church, however, permits divorce for adultery and other causes. The Protestants from the time of the Reformation allowed divorce for adultery and also interpreted the rule of St. Paul permitting divorce for wilful or malicious desertion, and such has since been the legal practise in Protestant countries generally, tho in England full divorce is allowed for adultery only, but with the condition that while in the wife that offense alone is a sufficient cause, in the case of the husband it must be 'coupled with such cruelty as, without adultery, would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or adultery coupled with desertion for two years and upward.' In Prussia the divorce laws go beyond the furthest extreme of laxity reached in any American State, making incompatibility, permanent variance, and even mutual consent legal causes.

"When, therefore, Bishop Potter spoke of the 'vicious tendencies' of the 'composite and contradictory legislation' as to divorce in our many States as making us peculiarly 'the jest of the civilized world,' he seemed to indicate that his study of the subject has not been of that thoroughness which the subject demands. In truth, the only great variation in this country, save in South Carolina, where there is no divorce law, is the legislation of New York, which permits full divorce for adultery only. The American rule otherwise follows the Protestant precedent in allowing divorce for wilful desertion, and as we have said, even in the States where the divorce laws are freest, they are not so lax as in Prussia."

THE eighty-third annual report of the American Bible Society makes a book of 230 pages. According to this report, 65,962,505 copies of the Bible have been issued by the Society since its establishment. The issues for last year alone are 1,380,892, distributed in all portions of the globe, a particularly large number, it is said, being distributed in the Chinese empire. The Society is under the control of no one denomination.

AMERICAN PRELATES FOR THE WEST INDIES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

AN important factor in the progress of American civilization in our new dependencies in the Antilles and in the far East is the apparent determination of the Roman See not only to make those regions a part of the American ecclesiastical system, but to a large extent to place them under the direct superintendence of American prelates. About a year ago the Most Rev. P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, was appointed by the Pope apostolic delegate to Cuba and Puerto Rico, an ecclesiastico-diplomatic position of great power, which made him the direct representative of pontifical authority and virtual ruler in all church affairs. One of his most important acts was the consecration of a new Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba who was in sympathy with American and Cuban ideals, and of an American priest, the Rt. Rev. James H. Blenk, as Bishop of Puerto Rico. The news that now comes from Washington is still more significant. The Pope has named Archbishop Chapelle delegate apostolic of the Philippines. This, in addition to his authority in the West Indies and his position as metropolitan of the great southern province of New Orleans, makes him without doubt the most powerful prelate in the Western hemisphere, unless we except Archbishop Martinelli, the delegate apostolic to the United States. There is scarcely another American who at the present moment has so weighty an influence in determining the trend of future conditions in the new American possessions in two hemispheres, and it is thought that especially in the Philippines the advent of an American prelate will prove a powerful factor in the establishment of better religious and civic conditions.

Monseigneur Chapelle is said to be admirably equipped for his difficult mission. He is master of Spanish and an able church his-

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THE MOST REV. FRANCIS DE P. BARNADA, Archbishop of Santiago, Cuba.

THE MOST REV. P. L. CHAPELLE, Archbishop of New Orleans, Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and to the Philippine Islands.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES H. BLENK, S. M., Bishop of Puerto Rico.

PRELATES APPOINTED IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS AND CUBA.

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torian and canonist, qualifications very necessary for his work. The appointment is said to be partly a compliment to France in recognition of that country's service in arranging the preliminaries of peace between the United States and Spain. As diplomatic appointees of this character are usually rewarded when successful with the cardinalate, it is likely that Monseigneur Chapelle will in time be the recipient of the red hat.

IS BUDDHISM GAINING GROUND IN CHRISTIAN LANDS?

IT can not be denied that Buddhism, as a system of philosophical and religious thought, has secured a much more respectful hearing among the Western peoples than it had a generation ago; and the possibility of a regular Buddhistic missionary propaganda has often been reported, especially since the Parliament of Religions. One of the results of this state of affairs has been the claim that this chief among the ancient Oriental systems had actually made noteworthy inroads among the thinking men in Christian countries and won not a few advocates in the very centers of Christian civilization. An investigation of this claim has been made by the German pastor, Rev. Henry Hoops, and published by him in the leading apologetic journal of Germany, the *Beweis des Glaubens* (No. 9), from which we glean the following particulars:

The material on which to base a reliable computation as to the extent to which Buddhism has found friends within the ranks of the Christian peoples is exceedingly hard to obtain. When the reports published in the periodical press concerning Buddhistic religious meetings and conventions of students of Buddhism are traced to their real source, they as a rule turn out to be chiefly the work of imagination or are gross exaggerations. The statement, for instance, made by so prominent a litterateur as Pastor O. Funcke, to the effect that "the old Buddhistic teachings are being exalted into the heavens and are corrupting the youth of Germany," is not in harmony with facts that can be depended upon. The writer, in the preparation of the present article, applied to a statistical bureau for details, and was informed that neither Germany nor France nor Great Britain do as much as publish the statistics of the Buddhists who are to be found within their borders.

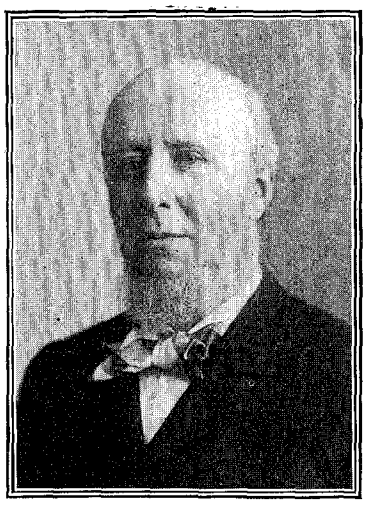
In order to pursue this task with exactness, it is necessary to distinguish between the genuine and the pseudo-Buddhistic agitations of the times. To the latter belong, above all others, the Theosophical Society and its work, founded by Mme. Blavatsky, lately supported by Colonel Olcott. This school claims to teach a kind of esoteric Buddhism, which claim, however, is expressly rejected by the representatives of genuine Buddhism. The evidence to this effect is furnished by the well-known leading German representative of Buddhism, Subhadra Bhikshu, who, in answer to the one hundred and fifty-sixth question of his Buddhistic Catechism, declares that there is no such a thing as a secretor esoteric Buddhism which is not published but only traditionally transmitted. Such is one of the reasons why this recognized representative of Buddhism, not content with the phenomenally popular catechism of Olcott, published a Buddhistic catechism of his own, in which, as he states, full justice is done to the traditional tenets of this system.

In Germany, the first and probably the leading representative of the system has been the philosopher Schopenhauer, who adopted Buddhistic atheism and pessimism, including the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul. Other advocates were Feuerbach and K. E. Neumann, the latter best known as a translator of Buddhistic texts, while Comte in France and Lewis in England pursued similar paths. Lectures have been delivered in Germany in advocacy of this system, and the German catechism mentioned has been published in half a dozen editions. The author, Subhadra Bhikshu, speaks hopefully of the prospects of his faith among the Germans and makes a great deal of capital out of the fact that Emperor William II., in his famous allegorical painting, deemed it necessary to warn the nations of Europe against this creed; but the writer can furnish no statistics to substantiate his hopes. In fact, a leading Buddhist has declared to the writer that "in Germany there are as yet but very few who have accepted the Buddhistic doctrines."

In France things are different in this regard. More than eighteen months ago the *Figaro* reported the particulars of a "Buddhistic mass" which had been held in Paris, in which a number of prominent men, such as Clemenceau, Prince Roland Bonaparte, university professors, members of the Academy, high public officials, and moneyed men took part. For ten years Buddhism has been a fixed fact in the French capital, and a regular congregation of this creed, holding weekly ritualistic meetings, is a prominent feature of the religious kaleidoscope of "isms" found in that metropolis. It is, however, scarcely a matter of doubt that this is simply a fad of fashion, and that this organization can never be the nucleus of a large extension of the system. In fact, outside of Paris there are no French Buddhists. It is claimed that in London and in Cincinnati there are some adherents; but this exhausts the statistics of the inroads made by this Oriental religion in the heart of Christendom. From present indications, Buddhism can not be regarded as a danger to Christian lands.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

THE second great International Council, which represents the largest cycle of Congregationalism and is world-wide in its scope and *personnel*, met at Boston on September 20. Dr. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, acted as moderator. Among the prominent foreign representatives of Congregationalism were the Rev. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, principal of Mansfield College, England; the Rev. Dr. Alexander MacKennal, of Bowden, England; Rev. H. Arnold Thomas, of Bristol; J. Compton Ricket, M.P.; and Rev. Alexander Gosman and Rev. Joseph Robertson, of Australia. The great auditorium of Tremont Temple was thronged by attentive and even enthusiastic audiences.



HON. JAMES BURRILL ANGELL,
President of the University of Michigan, and Moderator of the Council.

The Independent (September 30) thus reviews the proceedings of the council:

"It is no mere formality when we say that the addresses were all of an extremely high order, nor is it invidious, perhaps, to add that the most interest was aroused by the paper of Dr. Forsyth, the sermon of Principal Fairbairn, and the whole discussion on the subject of war. There was great difference of opinion concerning the doctrinal positions of Dr. Forsyth, but it is doubtful if any paper on a subject so speculative and theological was ever received with greater favor by an American audience. Dr. Forsyth's style is so fine, his enthusiasm so evident, his genius so genuine and so reverent, that he sweeps all before him. He is a poet as well as a scholar and a theologian, and his mysticism is quite as moving as his attempts at clearer statements of doctrine. He is a curious combination of a liberal and an extreme conservative. Dr. Fairbairn was a revelation to those who knew him only as a philosopher and a profound theologian. The subject of his sermon was 'The Church,' and it is safe to say that no more eloquent or convincing presentation of the Congregational doctrine of the church has been heard in our time. Its emphasis was on the supremacy of Jesus Christ and the universal priesthood of all Christ's people. Dr. Forsyth emphasized the objective efficacy of the work of Christ. Principal Fairbairn showed how Christ organized His own society, and started it on its course

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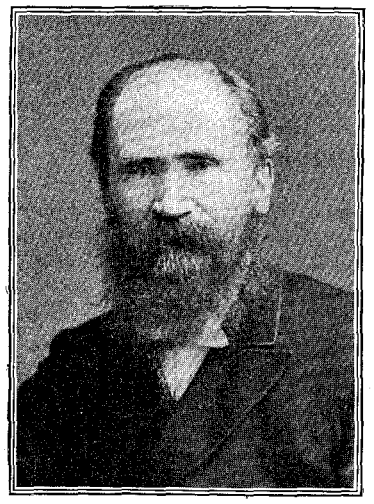
of overturning and conquering the regnant and militant selfishness of the world. One fact is already very evident. While the English speakers refuse to dogmatize on many subjects, while they are extremely hospitable to all the newer scientific and critical thinking, the younger men among them, at least, place a much stronger emphasis on the expiatory work of Christ than is common in scholarly circles in this country or has yet appeared in the utterances of the older men from the other side. Perhaps it should be said that when these younger Englishmen define their terms, as they do in conversation, it is discovered that some words, at least, mean one thing in England and another in America."

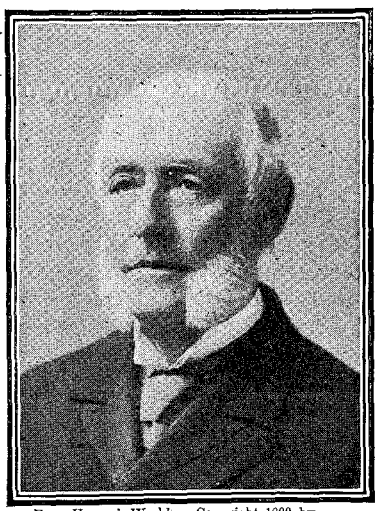


REV. A. M. FAIRBAIRN, D.D.,
Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, England.

The Congregationalist says of the council:

"It has been constantly evident that the themes of deepest and widest interest to the common people are uppermost to-day in the minds of Christian scholars. In addresses and discussions Christian principles have been applied to the solution of pressing social problems, to national affairs, and international relations. The sense of responsibility of English-speaking peoples for the welfare of humanity, the affirmation of holy purpose to maintain the rights of civilization and freedom for the people of all nations indicate the directions in which the Christian church is to exercise its leadership in the future.

"The council, then, has shown . . . the essential harmony of the denomination in its attitude toward modern scholarship, in its acceptance of the results of reverent theological study, heightening, not weakening, supreme devotion to Jesus Christ. It has indicated that the current trend is toward simplification of the theology, the appropriation by the religious man of the whole realm of science, of social and civic life to perfect his religious character, and the growth of triumphant faith in God. The council has made positive utterances concerning life and belief, is thoroughly evangelical in its tone, lays its greatest emphasis on the person of Christ, and is optimistic in its outlook into the future."



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REV. GEORGE P. FISHER, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Church History in Yale Theological Seminary.

The Universalist Leader says:

"From beginning to end of the council liberal and advanced thought prevailed. When Governor Wolcott in his address of welcome said: 'I may perhaps shock some of you by saying that to me it is not of vast importance to what denomination a man may belong, providing only that the love of Christ and the willingness to serve Him by serving man is the inspiring force in the individual life,' the vast audience, instead of showing any signs of being shocked, broke into loud and hearty applause. President Angell, of the University of Michigan, showed that his eyes were turned forward and not backward when, referring to the advocates of the new theology, he said: 'Let us not hasten to burn them as heretics, but wait patiently to see if they are not our prophets.' . . . . . .

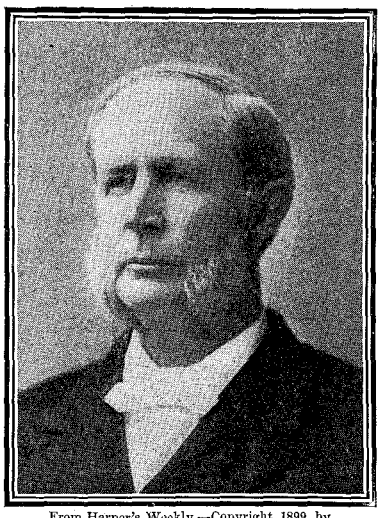
"The effect of such a gathering of devoted Christian workers must be big with promise for the Church of Christ. The refreshingly open abandonment of the old standards of theology and the applauding reception of every announcement show that among the broad-minded and progressive churches the Congregational easily ranks among the first. Rev. Daniel Jones, of England, let go entirely heaven and hell as notions of salvation; he arose to the higher phase of the Christ life, and then with eloquent emphasis preached Christ. Dr. Fairbairn said the last few years had witnessed the decay of the old doctrine of original sin, and he declared with telling force which brought rounds of cheers, 'It is high time the doctrine of original sin decayed.'

The Christian Register (Unit.) says:

"The council is aggressive in the declaration of its principles and methods, without denunciation of others who are content to walk in other ways. Of course it is a satisfaction to us to see that, even while Unitarianism as a form of faith gets no recognition in the proceedings of the council, Unitarians appear upon the platform and are greeted with applause. It is also pleasant to note the fact that, in treating the essentials of Christianity and dealing with matters of interpretation, all the progress is in the direction of the Unitarian interpretation. While we can not accept all the statements of any of the preachers or essayists as adequate interpretation of the fundamental facts of human nature and its relation to God, we can see that many of the restraints of creed have fallen away, that many false doctrines have dropped out, and that, so far as new ways are concerned, progress has been made toward ideas of human nature and the divine government which are honorable both to God and to man."

Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc.) says:

"From the opening paper on 'Fundamental Principles in Theology,' by President-elect Harris, on through the entire meeting, in the papers on the 'Message of the Old Testament for To-day' by Professor Porter, of Yale, on 'The Historical Method in Theology' by Professor Fisher, of Yale, and notably in the paper by Principal Gosman of Australia on 'Theology and the Order of Nature,' the underlying assumption of the master minds was that the Higher Criticism in its method, if not in all of its results, has won its right to frank welcome by the Christian church, and that the hypothesis of evolution as the mode of creation is the only tenable one in light of what we know of God as revealed in nature and the history of the race. How significant it is that this should be so, in a body which is unquestionably evangelical in the main, it is hardly necessary to point out.



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REV. F. A. NOBLE, D.D.,
President of the National Congregational Council.

"That such belief is consistent with unyielding belief in the Incarnation and the Atonement would seem to be a fact, for the same men who applauded the utterances of the men above named applauded to the full the superb eulogy of the living Christ as the ultimate source of authority for society and the individual, which was uttered by Rev. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, an utterance which those who heard will scarcely forget readily, combining as it did, to an unusual degree, massiveness of thought, logical development, brilliancy of antithesis and epigram, and a passion of conviction which swept everything before it and roused the audience from their seats to sing with ardor, 'In the cross of Christ I glory.'"

The only antagonistic utterance to the council which we have found in the religious press is the following from *The Interior* (Presb.):

"To sum up the council, we would say that Congregationalism has slipped her anchors, broken the face of her chronometer, and is making her reckonings by pointing her sextant at comets. If we were sportively inclined we would lay a heavy wager that there is not a man in the council who could, to save his soul—if he have any!—tell what Congregationalism now is, where it now is, what is its cargo, or where it is bound. We don't like a storm at sea, but give us a wave-scalper any day in preference to a fog."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ON THE EVE OF HOSTILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Boer and the Briton are still busily engaged in completing their armaments as this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST goes to press, and hostilities may begin at any moment. "What awful hypocrites we are!" writes an Uitlander correspondent of the London *Outlook*; "as if we did not know that British ascendancy or Dutch supremacy is the real question at issue." And the same paper, under the caption "The Real Issue," remarks that the real cause for war is the demand of the Transvaal to be regarded as a sovereign state. *The St. James's Gazette*, under the same heading, expresses a similar opinion:

"I'll grind up all the tools. Grinding will suit my present humor well. Joe!"

Whirr-r-r.

The grindstone was soon in motion; the sparks were flying off in showers. This was the occupation for his heated spirit. Whirr-r-r-r-r-r.

"Something will come of this!" said Mr. Tappertit, pausing as if in triumph and wiping his heated face upon his sleeve. "Something will come of this. I hope it mayn't be human gore!"—BARNABY RUDGE, ch. iv.

—*Westminster Gazette.*

SALISBURY (to Chamberlain): "Be careful, Joe! don't tease him too much; he has broken loose before." —*Amsterdammer.*

"If the tap of the British army's drum greets the rising sun all around the world, it is because we have imposed our rule upon others wherever ships can swim and troops can march. . . . Let the case be as serious as the croakers think, allow that the Boers are as valiant and capable as their friends assert, that the Orange Free State will strike in, and that the Afrikanders in the Cape will rise, all that will constitute a serious piece of work, and will put us on our mettle. Allow too that foreign nations try to seize the opportunity to play us some trick. We must face this also—because it is only by meeting such danger that we can continue to exist. By surrender we should give up our whole case, and withdrawal before the Boers to-day would only make it more certain that we should have the Mahrattas to deal with to-morrow."

In the same paper a curious petition to the Queen is suggested, from which we take the following:

"As the Boers have become so bold as to oppose Her Majesty's Government, and as they even blasphemously assert that the Almighty will help them in a war against Great Britain,

"Your petitioners humbly pray your Majesty that your Majesty will be graciously pleased: To annul the independence of the Transvaal, to disarm the Boers, divide the Transvaal republic into two separate republics, and place them under military surveillance for the administration of the revenue."

The London *Times* does not think it necessary that Britain should in future specify her demands, as she will now enforce them, and need not argue over detail. "The Boers have been warned, and they have chosen their fate," adds the paper. There is but little said in England on the Boers' side, but that little is very much to the point. In the Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle's* "Open Council," which is filled with letters headed "Down with the Boers!" "Wipe out the Boers!" etc., one man writes to the following effect:

Impartial consideration of the question seems to be out of the question among the public. This so-called "crisis" has been brought about by vituperative speeches against the Transvaal, and by bellicose articles in the capitalist press. The "Uitlanders" in the Transvaal are a thousand times better off than they ever would have been in this miscalled glorious England of ours. But if they are not content to abide by the laws of the country in which they are foreign residents, let them show the same moral courage as the Boers did when they became disgusted with the treatment accorded them by British officials—let them leave the country.

But, some people say, "look what they would leave behind them." The Boers left all they had in the world behind them, tho the country they left was their own. . . . I have some acquaintances in the Transvaal, and if they have anything to leave in the Transvaal, it is what they never had, or ever were likely to have had, had they remained in England. Every right-thinking man must be filled with indignation when he reads history and becomes acquainted with the shameful manner in which the Boers have ever been treated.

Sir Sidney Shippard, in the September *Nineteenth Century*, declares himself confident that the Boers will not fight for their "imaginary" independence, and that neither the Free State nor the Cape Boers will assist the Transvaal. The latest advices from South Africa seem to make this prediction ridiculous. The *Randpost*, Johannesburg, says:

"The wildest rumors regarding British armaments are abroad, and the most horrible stories regarding the engines of destruction which Great Britain could bring into the field against us are told by Englishmen. We have heard all these things before. These people seem to forget that everything we consider necessary for warlike operations adapted to the conditions of our country we have got. Far from being frightened, the people are confident that they will drive the conceited Briton into the sea. The inferior race must go to the wall."

"DOGS OF WAR."

OOM PAUL: "May I ask if those dogs are intended for any special purpose?"

J-E CH-MB-RL-N: "Well, guv'nor, that's as may be! Merely givin' 'em a little gentle exercise!" —*Punch.*

The Bloemfontein *Express* relates that when the British agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, presented a message as an ultimatum which must be answered within forty-eight hours, the Transvaal Secretary of State replied: "You had better modify that. To an ultimatum you can have the answer in forty-eight minutes." As further evidence of the spirit among the people the same paper tells of a sick Boer commander who, upon being asked how he felt, declared that he "felt pretty bad, but well enough to shoot *rooineks*."* Dissatisfaction is expressed among the English with the results of the late activity of the War Office. A careful computation shows that there are now at the Cape (including troops likely to arrive before the end of October) sixteen

* Contemptuous designation for Englishmen.

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battalions of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, nine batteries of field artillery, one battery of mountain-guns, two batteries of siege-guns, five companies of engineers.

If the plans regarding further reinforcements as revealed by the press are carried out, there will be, within three months, twenty-two battalions of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, fifteen batteries of field artillery, one battery of mountain-guns, five companies of engineers—in all about 30,000 men, if every regiment has its full complement, which is rarely the case in the British army. The *Militair Wochenblatt*, Berlin, sketches the effective strength of the entire British army as follows:

Total, including volunteers, militia and reserve	720,000
Regular army, which alone counts for service abroad	230,000
Of these in India and other colonies, hence not likely to be employed in South Africa	120,000
In Ireland, and for obvious reasons also not available	30,000
Other home garrisons, including depots	20,000
Hence the most liberal computation gives for service in South Africa, including reserves	60,000

Canada, however, contemplates furnishing a regiment of a thousand men, and *The World*, Toronto, says:

"The concentration of British troops in South Africa from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, and the mother country would be something entirely new in history. It would prove to the world that the British empire is no fiction, but a substantial, practical reality. . . . Spontaneous action on the part of the whole British empire may prove the last straw to break the back of Boer obstinacy."

A few thousand irregulars will also be raised, but their fighting value is doubtful.

The forces of the Boers are also largely overrated. A South African at present residing in New Jersey, secretary of the commandant (military governor) of Heidelberg district in 1881, and afterward tutor in that gentleman's family, furnishes us with the following items:

At the call to arms, one man only to each homestead is allowed to remain behind, boys of sixteen and old men of sixty being on the list of the veldcornet as available for active service. As the Boers have large families, and the boys and girls are early trained to look after the cattle, 80 per cent. of the men may thus be called out. Each man is bound to have ready *always* horse, saddle, rifle, sixty rounds of ammunition, and provisions for two weeks. This rule is strictly enforced by fines, and one never knows when the veldcornet (captain) or his lieutenant may arrive for inspection. Hence the entire force is ready for service. If the men are not all needed at once, as many as possible are sent on leave to plow or harvest. At present the Boers are plowing, which may partly explain their apparent hesitation to begin hostilities. The whole force can not be kept together more than six months at a time. The men would desert, not because their courage is dampened, but because they worry about the lambs, the calves, the foals, the harvest which need their attention. About 25 per cent. of the men in camp are therefore always on leave. They return very faithfully when their time is up, or send a substitute. At a pinch, the Boers can keep 60 per cent. of their fighting men in the field for a year, and 40 to 50 per cent. for another year. In a war against the hereditary enemy, however, it is more likely that even the men left behind will volunteer, the women doing all the work.

A conservative estimate gives the Transvaal 50,000 able-bodied men, the Free State 20,000. Another force of 10,000 Boers is thought likely to come from Natal and the Cape Colony. Concerning the German contingent, German papers relate that Colonel Schiel has refused many applications, confining himself to old service men, of whom he has enlisted 1,500. The rest of the volunteers in the service of the Transvaal are likely to be on a par with the British irregulars. The Transvaal mounted police, of which about ten troops will be available, is a well-organized force, largely composed, as are police corps everywhere in the world, of Irishmen. Of artillery the Free State has six batteries of field guns, one large quick-firing siege-gun, and a battery of Maxims. The Transvaal has ten batteries of field artillery, a howitzer battery, and a battery of Maxims, not including the guns taken from Jameson. An attempt to neutralize the "moral effect" which the dum-dum is expected to produce appears in the following advertisement in the Harrismith *Nieuws*, published by Commandant van Reenen, an immensely wealthy cattle rancher of the Orange Free State:

"Wanted, two absolutely pure-bred Bushmen, man and wife, to make their well-known poison (with which they poison their arrows). Salary, £10 per month. Traveling expenses paid. The above-named poison must be suitable to dip our bullets in, as I would think it very unfortunate if our enemies were shot with bullets not so poisoned."

And Major Albuquerque, the conqueror of Gungunhama, in an interview for the Pretoria *Volkstem*, said:

"Intimate knowledge of the country is absolutely necessary in a South African war, whether the fight is between small detachments or large armies. The Boers have this knowledge. In addition they are brave and have great staying powers. Even if England sends 80,000 or 100,000 men, the chances of the burghers are not bad. The war may have unpleasant surprises in store for the British, and they had best think twice before they begin it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY AND HER SMALLER NEIGHBORS.

THE tariff policy of several large empires, by which they are enabled to place smaller countries at a disadvantage, and apprehensions concerning the supposed ambitions of England and America, have led to a remarkable movement in Central Europe. In Switzerland, in Holland, even in Belgium, an agitation is carried on for a customs union with Germany. In Switzerland the agitation is chiefly commercial and industrial. The *Neue Glaruer Zeitung* says:

"We must secure free trade with at least one great nation. Our relations with other countries would then be regulated according to the treaties concluded by our big neighbor; but what is good enough for his fifty millions ought to be good enough for our three millions of people. . . . Moreover, the mere beginning of negotiations with a neighboring country may make the others more friendly, as such a customs union would cause them to lose the Swiss market almost entirely, and here or there fear of the political consequences may also be of influence. . . . Economically oppressed as Switzerland is, she need not be ashamed of choosing this mode of redress."

Political considerations, however, seem to be the prime influence in the Dutch agitation for closer relations with Germany. At least the agitation is so construed by the *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin, which says:

"The Dutch people seem to realize that, if they wish to maintain their independence in the presence of English-speaking disturbers of the peace, they must seek closer relations with the German empire. Both nations would profit, as Germany could participate in the development of the Dutch colonies. Holland must, however, increase her navy. On the other hand, she would obtain a sufficient land force from Germany to defend her colonies. It is to be hoped that some agreement is arrived at ere the English or American beasts of prey attack the Dutch possessions."

In the Dutch West Indies, the Spanish-speaking inhabitants are instigated to rebel by Venezuelans, who believe that the United States will turn these islands over to Venezuela if they can be taken from the Dutch. A correspondent of the Amsterdam *Exportblad* advises the sale of these colonies, but the whole press of Holland is up in arms against such a proposal, which only gives fuel to the pro-German sentiment. But the most important impetus seems to be given to the movement by England's rela-

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tions to the Boers. M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, writes to the following effect in the *Journal*, Paris:

No European nation has a more glorious past than the brave Dutch people. In philosophy, in literature, in art, politics, naval and military affairs, they have excelled, and such names as Spinoza, Rembrandt, William of Nassau and William of Orange, Tromp, and De Ruyter rank among the first in history. But their greatest deed was the preservation of Protestantism. Without their brave fight, which forever broke the backbone of Spain, then in the zenith of her power, Protestantism might have disappeared. Equally great is their work in the interest of freedom and progress, as well as modern liberalism. And yet it is against this progressive element that the aims of British expansion are directed in South Africa.

Now it can not be denied that the Dutch exercise tremendous moral influence, far beyond their political power, in the civilized world. Hitherto they have been equally content with their two great Protestant neighbors, the one across the Channel and the one on land. The action of Great Britain in South Africa has aroused the entire Dutch element throughout the world, and they are undoubtedly seeking closer relations with Germany. It is impossible to overrate this movement. If Holland emerges from her neutrality, England loses one of her safeguards. This alone should cause the Salisbury cabinet to hesitate.

The great majority of German newspapers nevertheless think that union with the smaller countries, except by alliance treaties, is not feasible. Germany would have to protect them without deriving adequate advantages, as they would exercise more influence in the German federation than is their due. If they refused to obey the dictates of the majority, they would have to be coerced, and as it is considered impossible by German authorities like Bismarck to make a lasting conquest of a civilized race, the game would not be worth the candle.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE REFUGE OF POLITICAL CRIPPLES."

SWISS papers lately agitate for a closer union of their country with a more powerful neighbor, and it is not a little remarkable that the Socialist papers, which in France, England, Germany, and the United States ridicule the idea of nationality, appeal to Swiss patriotism to preserve the independence of the country, even at the cost of serious economical losses. This phenomenon is explained by a writer in the *Neusten Nachrichten*, Berlin, in the following manner:

"'L'hôpital des blessés politique,' a Geneva alderman recently called his city, and he was right. Everybody who has made himself impossible in his own country goes there. Remarkable is the preponderance of young men of from eighteen to twenty-five years of age among these political refugees—young fellows who can hardly be expected to possess enough experience to understand the needs of their country. Their ignorance they hide by lots of noise and reference to the 'holy fire' which glows within their bosoms. Most of these 'reformers' and malcontents hail from Russia, Servia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, etc. They all see no salvation for their several countries unless a republic is established of which they are the head. Germans and French are in the minority. The former wish to establish Socialism according to Prof. Karl Vogt; the latter want a general row, in which the losers are mercilessly subjugated by the winners. This alone, they think, can 'save France.'

"Doubtless some of these people are honest; many, however, are political parasites, who want to live without working. A third class live by blackmail. Among these are especially the Young Turks. They publish articles reviling everything Turkish, and sometimes the Turkish Government is weak enough to buy them off. The Swiss press does not act very wisely in this case. The newspapers forget that 30,000 Swiss went poor to Turkey, and live there now in affluence, peace, and security, despite the supposed misrule of the Mohammedans."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"OOM PAUL'S PEOPLE."

ONE does not read very far into the book bearing the above title, written by Howard C. Hillegas, without finding that the writer's sympathies are very pronounced in favor of the Boers in their struggle with the British. The book has, in fact, somewhat the appearance of a brief for the Dutchman of South Africa, tho in saying this we do not mean to detract from the great interest of the work, nor cast any doubt upon the author's very obvious sincerity in pleading the case he has espoused. At the outset, in the preface, he gives fair warning of his attitude as that of an American "whose pride in the Anglo-Saxon race causes him to wish that there were more justice and less venom" in the "alleged grievances" of the Uitlanders.

Mr. Hillegas draws an interesting parallel between the early history of the Boers and that of our own Pilgrim Fathers. The Dutch and Huguenot refugees who settled at Cape Town made their journey about the same time that the Pilgrim Fathers sailed, and for the same reason. Their experiences with the blacks were similar to those of the first New Englanders with the Indians, and their differences with the Dutch East India Company were similar to those between our colonies and Great Britain. When the Napoleonic wars left the South African colony in the hands of England, the Boers rejoiced as in a deliverance from tyranny; but by reason of the same sort of reckless exploitation that caused our revolt, they were speedily turned into desperate enemies of British rule. In short, Great Britain threw away her opportunity in South Africa just as she did in this country, tho the occasion of the final break was very different. The Boers emancipated their slaves in 1830 on the promise of ample compensation from the British Government; but less than half the promised sum was paid. Several years later, natives overran the Boer settlements stealing large amounts of property. The Boer farmers courageously recovered their live stock, and the British Government compelled them to turn the recovered cattle, their own, over to it without compensation. Then the Boers shook the dust of British soil from their feet and began trekking, one party settling in what is now the Orange Free State, the other in what is now Natal. The latter entered into negotiations with the native chief for the purchase of the land desired, but after the treaty was signed the natives treacherously rose against the Boers, and a series of most heroic encounters ensued, the Boers in one instance defeating 12,000 Zulus with a force of but 460. After finally driving the natives back and conquering a peace, the Boers were rewarded by a British manifesto declaring Natal British territory, and ordering the Boer immigrants to be treated as a conquered race and their arms and ammunition confiscated. Then the Boers again trekked, this time across the Vaal to what is now the South African Republic.

Of the means by which their territory was acquired, President Krüger, in an interesting interview which constitutes one chapter of the book, says this:

"Ever since we left Cape Colony in 1835 we have not taken any territory from the natives by conquest except that of one chief whose murderous maraudings compelled us to drive him away from his country. We bartered and bought every inch of land we now have. England has taken all the land she has in South Africa at the muzzles of repeating-rifles and machine-guns. That is the civilized method of extending the bounds of the empire they talk about so much."

British authority still followed the "trekkers," and declared their new territory a British possession. Then the Boers trekked no farther. After two years of restlessness under the British flag, they made this "declaration of independence":

"We declare before God, who knows the heart, and before the

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world, that the people of the South African Republic have never been subjects of Her Majesty, and never will be."

And they took up arms to make the declaration good. Then followed the historic battles of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, the latter "won by the Boers against greater odds than have been encountered by any volunteer force in modern times."

Mr. Hillegas gives the following little table of statistics of the different engagements between Boers and British:

Battles.	Men Engaged.		Casualties.	
	British.	Boer.	British.	Boer.
Laing's Nek	400	550	190	24
Ingogo	300	250	142	17
Majuba Hill	600	150	280	5
Bronkhorst	250	300	120	1
Jameson raid	600	400	100	5

In every one of these engagements the Boers were victorious, the British having triumphed over them in but one battle, that of Bhoomphats, in 1848, when the British had heavy artillery and the Boers nothing better than flintlocks. In the case of Majuba Hill, the British were entrenched in a most formidable position. The result of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill was a treaty partially restoring the independence of the South African Republic, Great Britain retaining suzerain rights, which were afterward, in subsequent treaties, whittled down to the simple right to veto treaties the Transvaal Government might make with foreign countries.

Of the grievances that exist at the present day, Mr. Hillegas seems to consider that the Boers have their full share. Here is his statement of the commercial relations between the Transvaal and the rest of South Africa:

"The Transvaal, being an inland state, is the feeding-ground of those states which are located between it and the sea. Every ton of foreign freight that enters the Transvaal through Cape Colony is subject to high customs duties and abnormal freight rates. The railway and the customs-house being under the same jurisdiction, it will readily be seen to what extent Cape Colony derives its revenues from the Transvaal commerce. The Orange Free State again taxes the freight before allowing it to pass through its territory. The third tax, which makes the total far greater than the original cost of the freight, is added by the Transvaal Government. Certain classes of freight shipped from Europe are taxed by the steamship line, the Cape Colony Railroad, the Transvaal Railroad, and with Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and Transvaal customs duties.

"This vast expenditure is borne by the consumers in the Transvaal, who are compelled to pay from three to five times as much for rent and food as is paid in England or America. Cape Colony, in particular, has been fattening upon the Transvaal. The government railroads in one year showed a profit of more than eight per cent. upon the capital invested, after accounting for the great losses incurred with unprofitable branch lines, showing that the main line to the Transvaal must have produced a profit of from fifteen to twenty per cent. The customs duties collected by Cape Colony on almost all freight in transit is five per cent. of its value. The inhabitants of the Transvaal are obliged to pay these large amounts, and are so much poorer while the Cape Colony Government preys upon them. The Transvaal Government receives none of this revenue except that from its customs, which is insufficient for its expenses."

In this condition of affairs, which is beyond the control of the Transvaal, may be found reason for some of the grievances complained of in Johannesburg.

The Boer of to-day, we are told, loves solitude above all things. "It is his greatest delight to be alone," to live "out of sight of the smoke of his neighbor's house." His chief recreation is the shooting of game, yet he is not a sportsman who kills for the joy of killing, having plenty of use for all the game he brings down. "It would be difficult to find anywhere else an entire race of such physical giants." The average height of the full-grown males Mr. Hillegas puts at "not less than six feet two inches," and their physique and powers of endurance are marvelously developed. They confidently assert that in time of warfare one Boer equals five Englishmen. The Boer reads nothing but the Bible; his belief in it is indestructible, and his constant references to it are not cant, but are owing to the same reason that makes the sailor speak the language of the sea—it is a part of his daily life. The two political parties in the Transvaal, even, are divided on religious, not political, grounds, the Progressives being those who sing hymns and the Conservatives those who do not! Krüger is a Conservative.

No more admirable home life exists anywhere than that of Oom Paul's people. It is simple and filled with family affection. They are, nevertheless, hospitable to an astonishing degree, and will give a stranger the best room, the best food, and the use of the best horse—if the stranger be not English. The personal uncleanliness attributed to the Boer may be readily explained by the fact that water is a priceless possession where he lives. The city Boer is not unprogressive, but "compares favorably with other men of South African birth." Of the country Boers, constituting the large majority, of course, Mr. Hillegas says:

"The Boer of to-day is a creature of circumstance. He is outstripped because he has had no opportunities for development. Driven from Cape Colony, where he was rapidly developing a national character, he was compelled to wander into lands that offered no opportunities of any description. He has been cut off for almost a hundred years from an older and more energetic civilization, and even from his neighbors; it is no wonder that he is a century behind the van. No other civilized race on earth has been handicapped in such a manner, and if there had been one it is a matter for conjecture whether it would have held its own, as the Boer has done, or whether it would have fallen to the level of the savage."

Much is said concerning the relations of the Uitlanders to the Transvaal Government. President Krüger, in the interview already mentioned, put the matter of the franchise thus:

"Every man, be he Englishman, Chinaman, or Eskimo, can become a naturalized citizen of our country and have all the privileges of a burgher in nine years. If we should have a war, a foreigner can become a citizen in a minute if he will fight with our army. The difficulty with the Englishmen here is that they want to be burghers and at the same time retain their English citizenship."

Mr. Hillegas makes the following point against the British:

"At the same time the British Parliament was discussing the subject of the alleged injustice under which the English residents of the Transvaal were suffering, the Colonial Secretary was engaged in disposing of grievances which reached him from the Dutch residents of British Guiana, in South America, and which recited conditions parallel to those complained of by the Uitlanders. The grievances were made by foreign residents of English territory, instead of by English subjects in a foreign country, and consequently demanded less serious attention, but their justice was none the less patent. The three thousand native Dutch voters in British Guiana have no voice in the legislative or administrative branches of the colonial government, owing to the peculiar laws which give to the three thousand British-born citizens the complete control of the franchise. The population of the colony is three hundred thousand, yet the three thousand British subjects make and administer the laws for the other two hundred and ninety-seven thousand inhabitants, who compose the mining and agricultural communities and are treated with the same British contempt as the Boers. The Dutch residents have made many appeals for a fuller representation in the Government, but no reforms have been inaugurated or promised."

To a description of the Transvaal's preparations for defense, a chapter of the book is devoted. We quote a single passage:

"Probably no inland country in the world is half so well prepared for war at any time as that little government, which can boast of having less than thirty thousand voters. The military preparation has been so enormous that Great Britain has been compelled, according to the Colonial Secretary's statement to the British Parliament, to expend two and a half million dollars annually in South Africa in order to keep pace with the Boers. Four years ago, when the Transvaal Government learned that the Uitlanders of Johannesburg were planning a revolution, it commenced the military preparations which have ever since continued with unabating vigor. German experts were employed to formulate plans for the defense of the country, and European artillerists were secured to teach the arts of modern warfare to the men at the head of the Boer army. Several Americans of military training became the instructors in the national military school at Pretoria; and even the women and children became imbued with the necessity of warlike preparation, and learned the use of arms. Several million pounds were annually spent in Europe in the purchase of the armament required by the plans formulated by the experts, and the whole country was placed on a war footing. Every important strategic position was made as impregnable as modern skill and arms could make it, and every farmer's cottage was supplied with arms and ammunition, so that the volunteer army might be mobilized in a day."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Commercial Agent Hamilton, of Morrisburgh, under date of July 6, 1899, sends the following printed statement of the cost of the canals of Canada and the depth of these water-ways :

"A recent official return shows the depth and cost of the canals and river works forming the connection between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation at Montreal. The Welland Canal on July 1, 1896, had 13 feet 9 inches of water, and had cost $23,796,353.41; the Murray Canal, with 14 feet of water, had cost $1,247,470.26, and the Beauharnais Canal, with 9 feet, $1,611,690.26. The canals and connected river improvements in course of construction or enlargement on July 1, 1896, had cost as follows: Sault Ste. Marie Canal, $3,748,011; Galops Canal, $1,401,365; Rapide Plat Canal, $1,496,078; Cornwall Canal, $4,008,039; Soulanges Canal, $2,275,908; Lachine Canal, $7,636,439; St. Lawrence River Works, $1,201,795.

"The contracts awarded since July 1, 1896, are as follows: Lachine Canal, $18,000; Soulanges Canal, $2,093,840.42; Galops Canal, $2,331,888; North Channel, $700,000; Farran's Point Canal, $670,000; Galops Rapids, $125,740; St. Lawrence River, $65,222; Sault Ste. Marie, $51,579."

Minister Loomis sends from Caracas a law concerning foreign companies, recently passed by the Venezuelan Congress, as follows :

The Congress of the United States of Venezuela decrees:

ARTICLE 1.

Foreign companies which wish to establish in Venezuela agencies or branches whether they have any operations in the country or not, and whether they have a collective name or there are dormant partners, must comply with the same requirements as national companies, and if they are companies having shares they shall register in the registry of commerce and in the office for registration of the place where the business agency is situated, and shall publish in a newspaper of the same locality the partnership deed and other documents necessary for the constitution of the the company, according to the laws of its nationality, and a copy duly certified on the articles referred to of those laws. The statutes of the company shall also be left with the registrar to be filed among his records.

SECTION 1. Foreign companies established in Venezuela shall be bound by the provisions contained in article 26 of the civil code and of those of 101, 102, 103, and 104 of the code of civil procedure.

SEC. 2. Every modification of the partnership contract shall be registered and published in this manner provided in the former part of this article.

ARTICLE 2.

Insurance companies which enter into business in Venezuela shall establish at least one responsible agency in the capital of the republic, and life-insurance companies shall give good security, equivalent to the total amount of the polices issued in the country. For the purposes of this guaranty the respective agency shall remit half yearly to the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce a circumstantial report of the insurances effected and of the amounts expressed in the corresponding policies. The security shall be registered in the subregistry of the district in which the agency is situated.

ARTICLE 3.

The failure to comply with the provisions of articles 1 and 2 by the companies referred to therein shall make personally and substantially liable the administrator's agents, representatives, and all other persons who may contract in their names, for all obligations made in the country.

SECTION. All persons who enter into contracts in the name of insurance companies which have not complied with the provisions of article 2, shall further suffer a fine of from 1,000 to 10,000 bolivars.

ARTICLE 4.

Foreign companies which now have branch agencies or exploitations in Venezuela shall comply with the provisions of article 1 within six months from the promulgation of this law. Life insurance companies shall within the like period comply with the provisions of article 2.

Given at the Federal Palace at Caracas this 4th of April, 1899.

The Department has received from Consul Plumacher, of Maracaibo, under date of June 23, 1899, translation of a recent act of the Venezuelan Government renting the coal-mines, railroads, and wharves of Guanta (state of Bermudez, Bolivar district) to Lanzoni, Martini & Co., of

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—J. M. Greenwood, President National Education Association.

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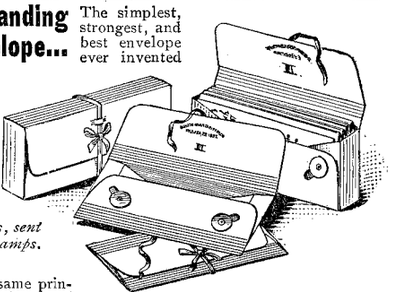

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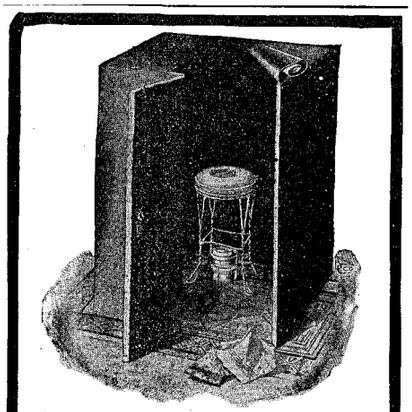

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THE best of all bath cabinets is now sold at maker's prices direct to the user. Sold even lower than the inconvenient affairs that are advertised for this service. A tight, double-walled room, rubber coated inside and outside, and fitted with a door. Made so that merely tipping folds it into a six inch space. Handsome, convenient and strong.

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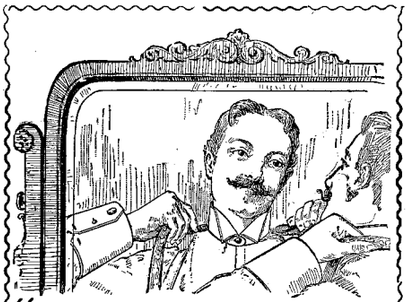
Racine Bath Cabinet Co., Box X, Racine, Wis.



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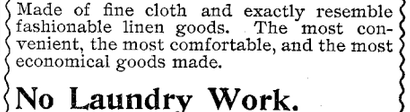
Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. 19, Boston, Mass.



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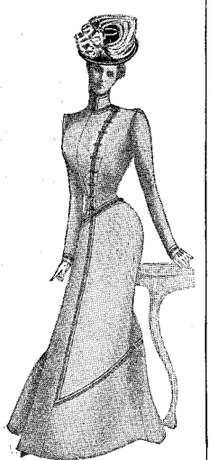
Rome, Italy. The contract, it appears, is to run for fifteen years, and the company will pay 104,000 bolivars ($20,012) annually in monthly instalments and 50 centimes (9.6 cents) for every ton of coal extracted, this money to be reserved, in order to meet any future claims on the property. The company is not to increase the price of the coal used by the Government on its ships, which price is to be 25 bolivars ($4.82) per ton. The railway rates are to remain as at present. The Government is to keep closed, during the period of the contract, the port called El Rincon, or Gusman Blanco, except for such articles as earthenware, wood, fish, vegetables, and the like, that can not pay the landing and railway charges. The state of Bermudez and the Government are to have a rebate of 50 per cent. of the passenger tariff for their employees on commission and on freight. Mail is to be carried by the railroad free. Work is to be begun within four months, finished in eight months more. Exemption from duties will be granted to the machinery and articles used in the exploitation of the mines and the railway. Work is not to be suspended for more than six months, under fine of 20,000 bolivars ($3,860). A guaranty of 50,000 bolivars ($9,650) is to be deposited in bank by the company, to be forfeited in case of non-execution of contract. The contract can be renewed for a further period of ten years after the expiration of the fifteen years if the company has complied with all the conditions specified. Native labor is to be preferably employed. The enterprise is to be free from taxes and employees are to be exempt from military service.

Tailor-Made Suits

$5.00



OUR new Fall and Winter Catalogue of tailor-made costumes and cloaks is now ready. We illustrate in it all of the newest Paris styles, and will mail it *free*, together with samples of materials to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. We keep no ready-made garments, but make everything to order, thus giving that touch of individuality and exclusiveness so much to be desired.

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Charming Costumes and Tailor-Made Suits, Faultless in Cut and Finish, $5 up.
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Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Bicycle Suits, Etc.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. We pay express charges everywhere. Our line of samples includes the newest materials, many of them being exclusive novelties not shown elsewhere. Be sure to say whether you wish samples for cloaks or for suits, and we will then be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire. Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; we will send them to you, *free*, by return mail.

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A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL PRESENT FOR A LADY WILL FIND

The Augusta-Victoria Empress Shoulder-Shawl

an appropriate Birthday, Wedding, Christmas, or New Year's Gift. They are entirely handwoven, about 40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe, at Bethlehem by expert Saxon weavers. Warp silk and woof wool in rich light green, delicate pink, recherché red, pure white, or black color.

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IF you have never worn a pair of our Felt House Shoes, you don't know anything about them. THERE is absolutely no foot covering extant that can compare with ours for COMFORT.

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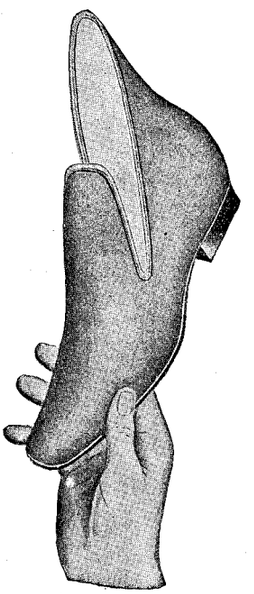

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PERSONALS.

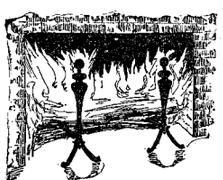
"THE only son of a prize-fighter who ever amounted to anything," says Victor Smith, "is the Rt. Hon. William Court Gully, speaker of the British House of Commons. His father John Gully, a butcher and afterward a prize-fighter, grew rich and was a member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1835. Speaker Gully incidentally receives a salary of $25,000 a year."

JUDGE MARTIN GROVER, of Troy, N. Y., was at one time approached by a young citizen who wished to be nominated to the state assembly. The shrewd old judge had certain doubts about him, which he expressed somewhat freely, and yet he was willing to afford him a trial. He therefore addressed the aspirant in this way: "Young man, if you will give me your word that you won't steal when you get to Albany, I'll see what kin be done about sendin' you there." "Judge Grover," replied the young man, drawing himself up with great dignity, "I go to Albany unpledged, or I don't go at all."

HELEN GOULD has given Maury Sutton, of Baltimore, a law scholarship, which includes books and board in the University of New York. Mr. Sutton, who served in the Cuban war, attracted Miss Gould's favorable attention when in the hospital at Montauk Point.

PROFESSOR BUNSEN, the celebrated physicist, who died recently at Heidelberg, was not less esteemed for his moral qualities than for his achievements in science, and among the Germans his good nature, modesty, and extraordinary freedom from pride became proverbial. A friend and welcome guest at many of the European courts, Bunsen possessed a great number of orders and decorations from all countries. A prince or sover-

An Honest Fireplace



not only burns well and looks attractive, but also sends the heat into the room instead of up the chimney. The

Jackson Ventilating Grates

have heat-saving chambers, so that one open fire will warm several rooms on one or different floors in coldest weather. They can be set in any fireplace, and the economy of fuel will soon repay the cost. As health-preservers in the home their value is beyond computation.

We manufacture, import, and sell all kinds of fireplaces, and can reproduce any style, or give new and odd effects. *Send to-day for Catalogue "D." It contains many valuable suggestions on economical and sanitary house-heating.*

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Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.
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eign rarely passed through Heidelberg but the scientist received a royal invitation to dine. These ceremonial repasts, often prolonged far into the morning, bored him exceedingly, and, bitterly regretting the hours wasted outside of his laboratory, he acquired the habit of pottering with his experiments until the very last moment, then, dressing himself in all haste, he would arrive at the hotel invariably in the nick of time, tho often minus his decorative regalia, a negligence which produced a most deplorable effect. Professor Bunsen's old housekeeper, who was much more concerned than he over these freaks of absent-mindness which frequently brought him into royal presence without his laurels, conceived the idea of placing once and for all the orders and decorations in her master's dress-clothes pockets so that while on his way to a banquet he might occupy himself with attaching them to his coat. But even this scheme was not always successful. Once when a certain prince of Baden was at Heidelberg, Bunsen arrived in the salon without ever having thought of the orders in his pockets, and was just on the point of stepping up to his royal highness when a friend called his attention to this neglect. Not in the least disconcerted, Bunsen put his hand in his right pocket, and, drawing out a handful of crosses and medals, placed himself before a glass and proceeded to arrange them on his breast, while the guests, all conversation ceasing, regarded him with stupefaction. Hereupon Bunsen, without paying the slightest attention to the astonishment which his conduct was provoking, remarked, "I have as many more in my left pocket," and calmly and silently completed his gala toilet.

ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH may safely be said to be the most successful young man in England, Mr. Harmsworth is not yet 35 years old. He is the proprietor of the London *Daily Mail*, the London *Daily News*, and half a dozen other highly successful newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Harmsworth is one of the beauties of London, and her entertainments have recently been dazzling that city. Their town house is in Berkeley Square, next door to the mansion of Lord Rosebery, At a recent concert given by the Harmsworths Paderewski played and the Coquelins, the younger and the older, Mme. Suzanne Adams, Mlle. St. Andre, Mr. Bispham, and Maurice Farkoa aided in the entertainment of the guests. For Paderewski's services alone Mr. Harmsworth sent a check for $5,000.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Shrewd.—MRS. WALKER: "I don't see why the doctors all recommend bicycle-riding. If it makes people healthier, it is a loss to the doctors."

MR. WALKER: "I know, but they calculate that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestrians per week."—*Boston Journal*.

His Luck.—THE REPOSEFUL ONE: "My dear, I wish you would not be so energetic. Will you never rest?"

THE FUSSY ONE: "I never expect to be able to

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Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It repairs broken nerve force, clears the brain and strengthens the stomach.

INSOMNIA

WRITER'S and BICYCLE CRAMP, NERVOUS TREMBLING and MUSCULAR DEVELOPMENT

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Use it while you talk or work, or when lying wakeful—an infallible sleep producer, concentrating mind and nervous force and drawing surplus blood from brain. Used five minutes daily it soon doubles strength of whole arm. Handsome and durable. Cork grips nickeled metal.

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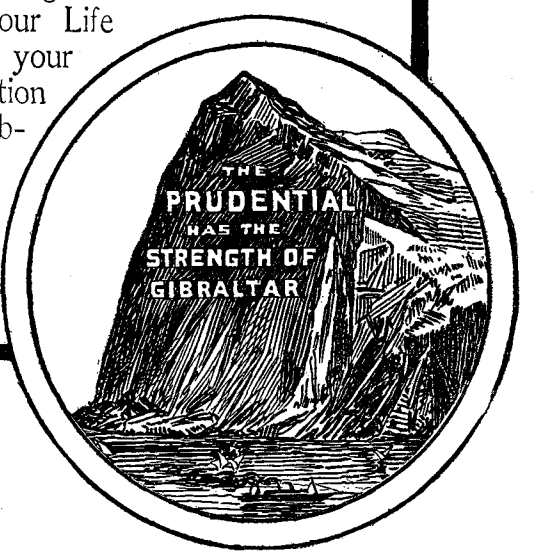

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A cheaply made sewing-machine is dear at any price, because faulty in action, liable to break and difficult to operate. A labor-saving machine for woman's use should be the best.

IT IS TRUEST ECONOMY TO GET THE BEST.

Sold on Instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.

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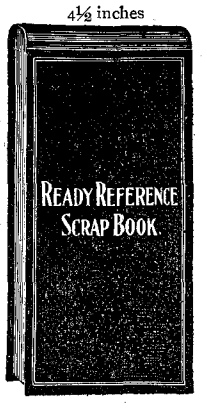

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A SCRAP IS FILED by passing the top containing the caption through a slot from the back of the leaf and attaching it to the front surface which is gummed. The caption alone shows upon the leaf and indexes the article. The body, which remains in the back, is read by turning the leaf over and up to the slot through which it protrudes. The leaves are of fine linen stock, and the binding of cloth substantially put together.

THIS SMALL BOOK will file 15 clippings (from one inch to one column in length) to the page, and takes the place of the usual large volume. One of the few novelties worth investigating.

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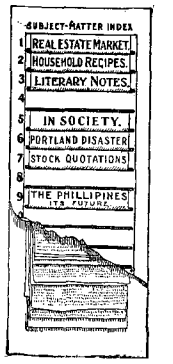

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Fresh and fruity. Made from the pick of the choicest beef—deliciously seasoned. Put up in convenient packages, enough for two big pies.

Drop postal for book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

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It contains all the elements necessary for nourishment of Muscle, Bone and Brain. Most easy of digestion, most pleasant to the taste, of all Breakfast Foods. Children thrive on

WHEATLET

It does not irritate the most delicate stomach.

Tell your grocer that it is Wheatlet you want. Send your name and address for booklet.

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DON'T SEW ON BUTTONS!

Bachelor's Buttons made with **Improved Washburne Patent Fasteners** slip on in a jiffy. Press a little lever—they hold like grim death, but don't injure the fabric. Instantly released when desired. By mail, 10c. each. Illus. catalogue, showing collar buttons and other useful novelties made with these fasteners, free on request.

American Ring Co., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

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We want to send every stout person a little book concerning the most successful harmless treatment of this trouble. It is the method conceived and perfected by the best known specialists in New York. A valuable book of scientific common sense. Sent for 2 c. stamp.

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Cooking by Electricity.—MR. JUSTJOINED: "What on earth are you trying to do?"

MRS. JUSTJOINED.—"I was reading about cooking by electricity, so I hung the chops on the electric bell, and I've been pushing the button for half an hour, but it doesn't seem to work."—*Boston Traveler.*

The Wrong Kind of Sponges.—MRS. NEWLYWED: "I was going to have some sponge cake as a surprise for you, dear, but I confess it was a failure."

MR. NEWLYWED: "What was the matter?"

MRS. NEWLYWED: "I don't know for sure, but I think the druggist sent me the wrong kind of sponges."—*Philadelphia Record.*

He was Blind.—BOSS: "I don't know whether to discharge that new boy or raise his salary."

MANAGER: "What has he been doing?"

BOSS: "He rushed in my private office this morning, and told me there was a man downstairs who would like to see me."

MANAGER: "Who was it?"

BOSS: "A blind man."—*Chicago News.*

At the "Literary."—At a so-called "literary" in a Georgia settlement a sturdy old farmer obtained the floor and spoke for one hour on corn-raising, fodder-pulling, and cotton-picking. The local preacher was present and arose to a point of order. "I do not see," said he, "what a literary meeting has to do with corn-raising and fodder-pulling."

"Well," replied the old farmer, "its got jest this to do with it: Ef it warn't fer corn, cotton, an' bacon an' greens there wouldn't be a literary man in the whole blame country!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Current Events.

Monday, October 2.

—The **South African war** situation remains unchanged; the hostile forces are still thirty miles apart.

—An American expedition starts from **Manila** to bombard Orani and raise the gunboat *Urdaneta*; the conference of Filipino envoys with General Otis is fruitless.

—**Admiral Dewey** arrives in Washington, and is driven to the White House, where he is received by the President, members of the Cabinet, and other officials.

—**President McKinley** formally accept the invitation to visit the fall festival in Chicago.

—Great mass-meetings are addressed at **Dallas, Texas**, by W. J. Bryan, ex-Governor Stone, Governor Jones, and others.

Tuesday, October 3.

—The **Venezuelan Arbitration Commission** at Paris announces its unanimous decision in the boundary dispute, fixing the lines, under which England secures most of the territory claimed by Venezuela.

—The **sword voted by Congress** is presented to Admiral Dewey at the Capitol in Washington, with addresses by President McKinley and Secretary Long, after which the military and naval escort is reviewed.

—**The first race** between the *Columbia* and *Shamrock* is declared off, owing to light winds and the expiration of the time limit.

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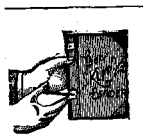

BY THE WAY

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—A **strike at Cramp's shipyard** in Philadelphia is joined by more than a thousand men.

Wednesday, October 4.

—The **British Government** authorizes an expenditure of $15,000,000 for moving troops and munitions to South Africa.

—The **Filipinos** again assume the aggressive, and several engagements are fought north of Manila.

—As the result of a conference with Admiral Dewey, President McKinley orders a number of **war-ships,** including the cruiser *Brooklyn*, to proceed immediately to the Philippines.

—**Admiral Dewey** is formally detached from the *Olympia* at his own request.

—The **President,** accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet, starts on a trip to **Chicago and the Northwest.**

Thursday, October 5.

—**General Sir Redvers Buller** visits the Queen at Balmoral, before proceeding to South Africa; five transports **land British soldiers** at Durban, from India.

—**The second race** for the America's cup is abandoned owing to lack of wind.

—**The Navy Department** orders the cruisers *New Orleans*, *Nashville*, and *Badger* to proceed to Manila.

—The members of the Interstate Commerce Commission testify regarding transportation problems before the **Industrial Commission** in Washington.

Friday, October 6.

—**Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman,** the Liberal leader of the House of Commons, in a speech at Maidstone, declares there is still opportunity for a peaceful solution of the Transvaal difficulty.

—**The President** is received with enthusiasm at various **Illinois** towns, where he addresses large audiences.

—**Admiral Dewey** at a conference of the Home Fund Committee decides **to accept a house** already built in Washington.

—The **Massachusetts Republican convention** nominates W. Murray Crane for governor, and adopts a platform sustaining the President's policy.

Saturday, October 7.

—A **royal proclamation** is signed calling for a meeting of the British Parliament on October 17, and summoning the reserves.

—**President McKinley** and the members of the Cabinet arrive in **Chicago,** after visiting Galesburg and other Illinois towns.

—The *Brooklyn* and *New Orleans* receive orders to **go to Manila.**

—The third attempt to sail a race for the **America's Cup** is a failure, due to lack of wind, as in the two previous attempts.

—A bust of **Edgar Allan Poe** is unveiled at the University of Virginia; the memorial address being delivered by Hamilton W. Mabie.

Sunday, October 8.

—An American force, under General Schwan, assisted by a naval force, **drive the Filipinos** from the towns of Cavite, Viejo, and Noveleta, south of Manila.

—British preparations for war in **South Africa** continue unabated, and there is fear of a clash between the hostile forces camped near Mafeking.

—The **President** attends three religious services in Chicago, and speaks in a colored church.

—Senator **James K. Jones** of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, returns from abroad.

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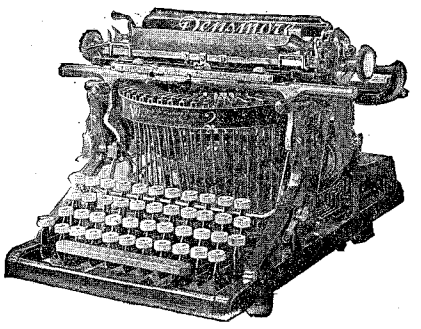

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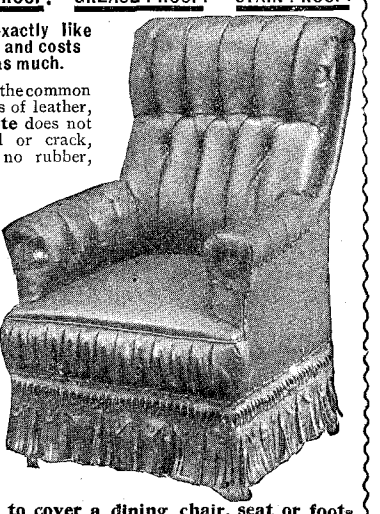

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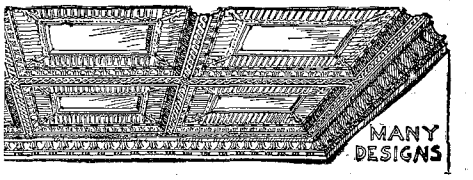

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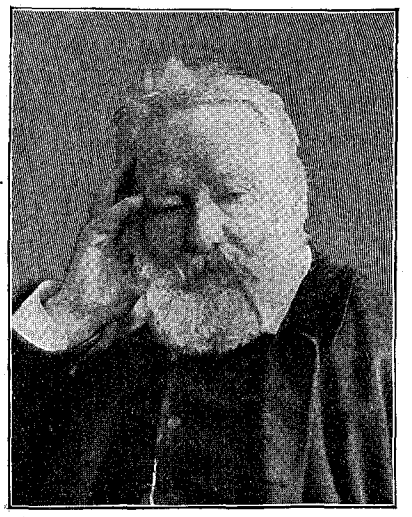

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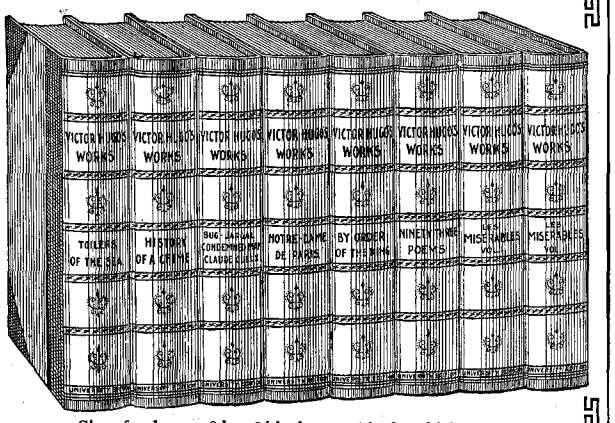

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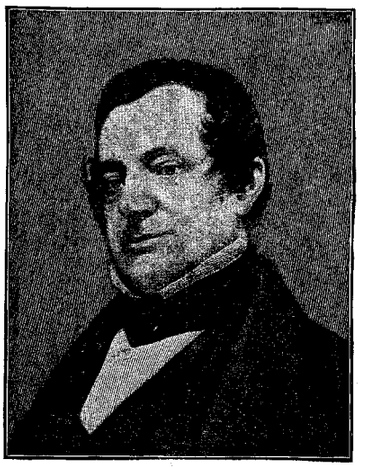

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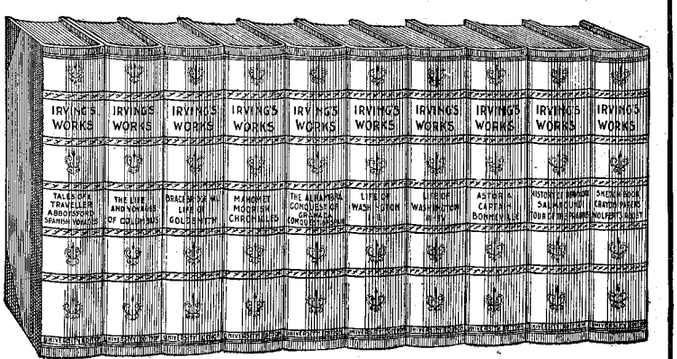

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